

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



September 12, 1923



A BELIEVER IN GOVERNMENT GRADING

Photo by Jessop

September Household Number



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## The Wheat Pool

Alberta Drive Falls Short of 50 per cent of Acreage, but Trustees Decide to Go On with Organization—Saskatchewan Expects to Reach Quota by Close of Campaign

WITH the failure of the Alberta pool to secure within the time set for contract signing, the objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage, the progress of the sign-up campaign in Saskatchewan is being watched with renewed interest. The Alberta trustees have decided to carry out the terms of the contract, which provide for the carrying on of the pool if it be thought advisable, and

if those signing the contracts so desire. Those wishing to withdraw from the pool must give notice to headquarters before September 22, and it may be that the extent of the sign-up in Saskatchewan will have some influence upon the decision of the Alberta farmers. At Friday night, 2,146,102 acres out of the 6,000,000 required were signed up. Sign up closes September 12.

The boards of the pools of the two

provinces were in Winnipeg all last week conferring with the representatives of the elevator companies, and, it is understood, discussing the questions of management and finance. At the time of going to press no announcement had been made to the public as to the result of these conferences, but on Thursday, the representatives of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association issued a statement in which it was said that it should be known definitely whether sign-up in the two provinces would be enough to ensure a pool before negotiations for the acquisition of elevators should be proceeded with, and whether necessary financial arrangements had been completed; criticizing a one-year agreement with regard to elevators and other matters of detail regarding pool management.

"The trustees will gladly furnish any information required by yourself or your neighbors.

"It should be distinctly understood that additional contracts may be received at any time. There is no time limit for this. The bigger the volume of grain in the pool the better the results.

"In the meantime, please remember that your crop this year is not bound to be marketed through the pool until the trustees announce that they have the necessary organization complete."

## Saskatchewan

Regina, Sept. 7.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—The wheat pool campaign has been carried on with great vigor in most parts of the province during the past week. Although the contracts are coming in rather slowly, telephone and telegraphic reports from the country are very optimistic. This is especially so from all northern parts of the province. Hanley, Last Mountain and Kerrobert constituencies are leading in acreage signed up, each with well over the 200,000 mark according to telephone reports. Last Mountain has 212,000 acres already actually recorded in the pool offices. It is fully anticipated that the constituencies in the northern half of the province will sign up well over 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage. The reports from the south-east are not so favorable, and some of the constituencies there will not sign up the necessary 50 per cent.

Thursday evening the records showed 1,676,886 acres, and the contracts in the mail Friday, brought the number of acres signed up to 2,146,102.

## Hope to Secure Quota

It is difficult to say just now whether or not Saskatchewan is going to secure the necessary 6,000,000 acres. The dates on the contracts coming into the office indicate that the most of them reach the office about a week after being signed. That being the case there are good grounds for hoping that this province will secure its necessary quota.

The campaign is being carried on during this last week with renewed vigor. All constituency chairmen are keeping in closest touch with their canvassers and are using every means to see that every farmer is given an opportunity to sign a contract.

Whether there is a pool or not this year this campaign has fully demonstrated that the majority of the farmers of Saskatchewan are desirous of taking immediate steps to improve the methods of marketing farm products, and that the best way to that end is through co-operation.

Many of the townships report 80 and 90, and some 100 per cent. signed up, and a great proportion of these townships are in districts far from the railways.

In those constituencies which have not yet made a very satisfactory showing, meetings are being arranged in practically every town for Monday and Tuesday, in order to give all the farmers in these districts another opportunity to secure full information regarding the pool and to shoulder their individual responsibility in getting it under way this season.

## Alberta Will Go Ahead

The sign-up campaign in Alberta closed on September 5, and at that date the acreage signed up totalled 2,600,000, covered by 27,000 contracts. The acreage required to equal 50 per cent. of the area under wheat last year is 2,882,798. In accordance with the terms of the contract the wheat pool trustees have issued the following circular:

"The members of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited:

"This notice is given in compliance with the terms of the contract which you have signed with this association.

"While the original objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage under wheat in the province of Alberta in the year 1922 was not quite reached within the time stipulated, the trustees feel that it is cause for congratulation that in the short period of 15 days, and in the face of strong opposition, signatures to contracts have been secured from 27,000 growers with a total of 2,600,000 acres, or 45 per cent. of the wheat acreage of 1922.

## Strong Desire for Pool

"Contracts are still being received, so that the trustees have every reason to believe that with continued effort the original objective can yet be reached.

"The results already obtained must be taken as evidence of a strong desire of a very large percentage of the wheat growers of Alberta for the pool system of co-operative wheat marketing, and the trustees believe that it will be the desire of those who have contracted with the pool that the trustees should proceed with the organization on the basis of the results already obtained, especially when those results are so close to the original objective.

"Moreover, the trustees believe that the pool can be successfully operated on the basis of the acreage already contracted, and they have decided actively to proceed with all organization work.

"Every effort will be made to conclude at the earliest possible date negotiations now pending for elevator facilities, and adequate management.

"The trustees urge that you retain your membership in the association, and that it be given the continued support of yourself and of all other grower members in the effort to establish the pool as soon as possible.

"Adverse and misleading propaganda is being circulated, but at whose expense, and why?



**CROWD your HOGS  
for the  
EARLY MARKET**

Keep them healthy—  
Free from worms—  
Their bowels active—  
Fit for thrift.

**Feed  
DR. HESS STOCK TONIC**  
Conditioner—Worm Expeller

It contains Tonics—That give a hog a healthy appetite—keeps his digestion good.  
Vermifuges—To drive out the worms.  
Laxatives—To regulate the bowels.  
Diuretics—To help the kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

No clogging of the system under the pressure of heavy feeding, where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed.

Little chance for disease—every reason for thrift!

Tell your dealer how many hogs you have. He has a package to suit. **GUARANTEED.**

25-lb. Pail, \$3.50      100-lb. Drum, \$12.00

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**



I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic.  
GILBERT HESS  
M.D., D.V.S.



**Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant  
Kills Hog Lice**



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 12, 1923

## The Wheat Pool Drive

The result of the wheat pool sign-up drive in Alberta is both a surprise and a disappointment. That easily more than 50 per cent. of the acreage would be secured was freely predicted, and Alberta was looked upon as virtually leading the way to the new system of wheat marketing. There are, undoubtedly, many reasons for the failure to secure a larger number of signatures, and not the least among them the very pressing financial needs of a large number of the farmers.

In accordance with the terms of the contract the pool trustees have notified the contract signers that the objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage had not been reached; the signers have the option of remaining in the pool or of withdrawing on giving formal notice before September 22. The actual result, however, is so close to, and, indeed, may ultimately reach the objective, that the trustees have decided to proceed with the pool and to get it into operation at the earliest possible date.

The drive in Saskatchewan is proceeding satisfactorily, but there is yet a large territory to cover before the required 50 per cent. of the acreage can be secured. The contracts in Saskatchewan must cover over 6,000,000 acres, which, on the same basis as the Alberta contracts, means over 60,000 contracts. Securing this number of signatures in the time allowed is no small job, and Saskatchewan, like Alberta, may find that the time was too short to permit of thorough canvassing. The drive in both provinces, however, has very clearly demonstrated that the demand for a co-operative marketing system is positive and insistent, and has easily enough support to warrant the undertaking of a trial.

Next to securing the required acreage the most important question is that of the physical facilities for handling the wheat and the securing of competent managers. These questions are receiving the attention of the boards of both pools, but as the elevator companies have expressed the opinion that negotiation for the use of elevators should not be proceeded with until it is definitely known whether or not the pools will receive the required support of the farmers, which in Saskatchewan must be 50 per cent. of the acreage or the pool will be abandoned, definite arrangements will not likely be made before the conclusion of the Saskatchewan drive. The same thing applies to the securing of managers, for men cannot be approached until a definite proposal can be laid before them.

## The League Must Act

The testing time for the League of Nations has come. Premier Mussolini, dictator of Italy, has directly and unequivocally challenged the competency of the league to interfere between Italy and Greece. The murder of the six Italian members of the inter-allied Albanian boundary commission (by persons as yet unknown), is, he affirms, a matter affecting the national dignity and prestige of Italy, and he boldly claims that in matters affecting the honor of a nation the League of Nations has no status. Just by way of asserting this national dignity and prestige, the Italian fleet bombarded the Greek town of Corfu, and killed about twenty people, sixteen of them children. The Italians have also occupied Greek territory, upon which they have always had a covetous eye, and according to Premier

Mussolini, they are going to stay there until Greece complies with all the demands made upon her by the Italian government. And these things, Premier Mussolini, with unconscious irony, declares are not acts of war.

Would Premier Mussolini have acted as high-handedly had the other party in the case happened to be as strong as or stronger than Italy? Would he as imperiously have waved aside the League of Nations? Of a surety he would not. He would have found in the covenant of the League of Nations all the guarantees imaginable for protection of the weak against the strong, and full security against every conceivable injury to national dignity and prestige. He would have insisted that every member of the league was sworn to protect the weak and to see that justice was done as between nation and nation, and he certainly could have quoted the covenant of the league as authority for his contention. It happens, however, that Greece is not a match physically for Italy, so Mussolini falls precipitately into the old methods of the strong towards the weak, and vociferously declares that he will stand for no interference, and that Italy is going to be judge, jury and executioner in the case.

Mussolini's action has surprised the council of the league and caused something like consternation among the small nation members. At this time of writing the council has not decided what course to pursue, but it is reported that the representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and Sweden, together with the representatives of smaller nations, are standing resolutely for the competency of the league to interfere, while the Spanish representative has put forward a compromise plan of action. Compromise in a matter of this kind is something that should not be considered. Either the league is competent to interfere or it is not. If it is competent it should interfere because that is why it was made competent; if it is not competent then the world has been cruelly deceived as to the purpose and functions of the league. If the league cannot, when the test comes, protect its weak members against arbitrary action of the strong, then it has no usefulness for the weak nations, and the very reason for its existence is gone. If the league backs down in this case there will be some justification for the pessimistic view that Europe is, to use the phrase of Lord Rosebery, "rattling into barbarism."

## Protection for Depositors

According to the Toronto Globe, nine days before the Home Bank closed its doors there was a run of depositors upon the Cannington branch of the bank. Two officials were rushed from the Toronto head office to Cannington with enough currency to meet all demands, and these officials stopped the run by assuring the depositors "that the Home Bank was never in finer condition."

If confronted with this Mr. Fielding would doubtless say, as he said to Mr. Forke when the latter brought up in the House of Commons the case of the Union Bank, that "we cannot guarantee the banking skill nor the moral character of any banking official. . . we can only regret the weakness of poor humanity." Which in effect means that if a chartered bank goes out deliberately to deceive the people all the government can do is to "regret the weakness of poor humanity."

Advocates of the comfortable doctrine of leave-these-things-to-those-who-know, are, naturally, a little more callous. They agree with the Montreal Gazette which says: "Depositors are voluntary creditors, differing in this sense from note holders, and the selection of the depository of their money is entirely of their own choice." In other words, let the depositor beware.

Well, the inevitable outcome of that doctrine will be the end of the chartered bank system. Depositors are voluntary creditors only in the sense that they may either make a selection out of the banks in existence or refuse to deposit at all. The banks in existence are controlled and regulated by statute, and no chartered bank can come into existence except under compliance with the statutory regulations. Banking cannot be undertaken as freely as ordinary business enterprise and for very good and sufficient reasons. Banking today is by the sheer force of economic circumstances and legislative control a government-created monopoly, and it is this semi-public character of the banking system which gives rise to the popular belief that depositors in a chartered bank are given absolute protection by the government. If then depositors are told that when they use a bank they do so at their own risk, the outcome will be a demand for a system in which that risk is eliminated, in other words, the nationalization of banking.

Absolute protection of depositors is as practicable and as just as the protection of note holders. It can be made a form of insurance by the banks themselves. It may be costly, it may preclude the easy accumulation of reserves and it may eat into dividends, but the alternative had better be considered by the banks before it is too late. The choice of a depository for savings is becoming more limited as time goes on, and this limitation, together with the absence of a guarantee to the depositors, is giving added strength to the movement for the nationalization of banking. Government inspection will now not suffice; events have made it inadequate as a protection for the public. Absolute security for depositors is in way of becoming an urgent demand upon the government.

## Explanation Required

Beginning on October 1, inland revenue stamps alone may be used for purposes of taxation on cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange and all other documents which are now taxed. Postage stamps may be used for postage only and not in any case for tax purposes.

These inland revenue stamps may be purchased, it is announced, at inland revenue offices, customs offices or banks. They will not be sold by the post office, the excuse of the latter for declining to handle them being that it might lead to confusion. Farmers who happen to live at some distance from a bank are, therefore, out of luck; the government at Ottawa forgot all about them when it issued the new regulations, or if it thought about them it was only to dismiss them as a negligible quantity. It is rumored that the real reason for the post office refusing to sell the tax stamps is that the postmaster-general is not hitting it very well with some of his colleagues in the cabinet, and he took this opportunity of showing them that he was going to be boss in his own department. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the new regulations will



mean considerable inconvenience to thousands of farmers, and these regulations should be amended to make them fit in more with conditions in the sparsely settled parts of the country. There is no good reason why the post offices should not handle the tax stamps. It is, in fact, most extraordinary that the government should issue the stamps through private institutions like the banks and not through its own institution the post office. That feature of the new regulations requires explanation.

### Good But Unconstitutional

In the Ontario Courts, Mr. Justice Orde has sustained the application of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission for an injunction restraining the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Dominion Department of Labor, from enquiring into a dispute between the commission and a number of its employees. The lawyers for the commission contested the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act under which the board of conciliation was appointed, and Mr. Justice Orde, while admitting that the act had been beneficial and had been the means of settling many disputes, expressed himself as forced to the conclusion that the compulsory powers conferred upon boards of conciliation appointed under the act were an interference with civil rights, and consequently, constituted an infringement of provincial jurisdiction as established by the British North America Act. He could not agree with counsel for the defendants that the act came within the section of the B.N.A. Act which provides that the Dominion government may "make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada." He thought that it was "important to try to discover what the British parliament meant when it spoke of making laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, or for any other purpose,"

and he ventured the opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not a law within the meaning of the British North America Act.

The decision of the Ontario Court will probably be appealed, and lawyers will reap another munificent harvest in the effort to find out what the legislators meant. The act has been in force sixteen years. It has been brought into usefulness a great many times, and has undoubtedly served to mitigate the rancor of industrial disputes. If an act to prevent, if possible, the evils that come from uncompromising attitudes in industrial disputes does not come within the meaning of "peace, order and good government," it would be difficult to put an intelligent meaning on those words. The alternative is the fight to a finish method of settling disputes, which the world is now mightily sick of, and desperately anxious to get away from, whether in national or international affairs. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is something like the covenant of the League of Nations; it is neither as good as its friends claim nor as bad as its enemies assert, but it is about as good an instrument as it is possible to get in the present state of human nature.

### Editorial Notes

The terrific catastrophe in Japan has been followed by a world-wide evidence of a genuine sympathy and desire to help. Relief agencies have been founded in nearly every country, and food and clothing are being rushed to the stricken areas. Forgotten altogether is the Yellow Peril; men and women are in dire need, and men and women are rendering the services demanded by a common humanity. It is a peculiar thing that men will contribute millions to aid the victims of the blind forces of nature, and at the same time spend millions on instruments intended to accomplish voluntarily an even

worse destruction of life and the means of supporting life. Science would if it could prevent earthquakes that wreck and destroy. It would prevent a catastrophe like that in Japan with its toll of 300,000 lives, but the human mind has not reached the point where it can prevent the voluntary catastrophe that engulfed Europe in 1914 and caused the loss of 7,000,000 lives. Truly man is a peculiar creature.

For tapping a military telephone wire three men were sentenced to death, two to hard labor for life, one to five years and another to three years in gaol with fines fixed at a fabulous amount. In the same area during the last six months 382 public officials have been exiled and 849 arrested, with 264 of the latter receiving gaol sentences aggregating 162 years. Four directors of a large factory were arrested and three received sentences of fifteen years imprisonment, and one ten years, with fines of 100,000,000 marks each. Sounds like a story from the German invasion of Belgium, but it isn't. It is a record of what is going on in the Ruhr. The offenders were Germans and the judges French military officers. If this is not war it is so near to it as to make no difference.

Political partizanship seems incompatible with the truth. The New York Tribune (Republican), publishes a series of articles to show that "Coolidge, unmoved by threat of political ruin, saved Boston from terror in police strike." The New York World (Democrat), replies with an article to show that "Coolidge, during Boston police strike, left entire settlement to 'constituted authority.'" You pay your money and you take your choice. Meanwhile, it may be noted that President Coolidge, himself, has never claimed anything like the credit that his political friends are claiming for him, and, surely, he ought to know.



Facing the First Defiance



# The Wheat Thief

By John Cameron Martin

TAYLOR rose with the dawn and stood at the door of his shack, looking out upon the broad acres of stooks spread out in the grey light like the tents of some countless pigmy army—the prairie at its best and most beautiful. The sky was clear, and today would be as yesterday had been, a real Indian summer's day, with the air ideal in its warmth and gentle as if fearful of breaking the long filaments like cobwebs which floated about in it; a perfect day for the threshing which was to begin that morning on the farm of his neighbor, Moore. The intrusion of this material thought roused him from his reverie and he turned again into his shack. As he did so his glance fell upon a tradesman's calendar hanging upon the wall, which bore the verse:

Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
Where the race of men goes by,  
They are good, they are bad—they are weak,  
they are strong,  
Wise, foolish—so am I.  
Then why should one sit in the scorner's  
seat,  
Or hurl the cynic's ban?  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
And be a friend to man.

He had come across the verse shortly after he had laid the one dark spectre of his life, and, because its simple words seemed to express his own ideal, had placed it like Lancelot's shield, "Where morning's earliest ray might strike it." This morning it seemed to take on an added significance. He felt a sudden access of joy at recollection of the previous evening when Mary Moore had betrothed herself to him; and with his joy recurred a great wonder how it had come about.

John Moore's most outstanding characteristic was perhaps an overweening pride of purse, which, however, would have been more surprising and more objectionable in one whose early struggles had been less exacting. "I came to this country in ninety-one," he was fond of saying, "with nothing but what I had on." The obtaining of the most ordinary necessities meant long miles and weary hours upon the road. His wife, aged before her time, died, leaving him with the care of their daughter Mary, then a child of eight. Succeeding years brought him a series of good crops, and then came the railway to raise the standard of comfort of the dwellers in that part of the changing West. Moore's prosperity, once begun, was continuous and he prided himself upon giving to his daughter many advantages which had been quite unknown to her mother and himself. Now he was growing old, and, did the younger man but know, the trend of affairs between Mary and Taylor pleased him. He welcomed the prospect of laying part of the burden of his large and well-stocked farm upon capable, younger shoulders. Hired men were not dependable and he could not watch them now as he used to do.

But Moore was, until last night, more sure of his daughter's state of mind than was Taylor. There was nothing of the coquette about Mary, but so matter-of-fact a person as she could not have failed to see that her father's position as well as her own pleasing self, made her a very eligible catch. Besides, Moore's was a famous place to go notwithstanding that there were some of the farmers' wives who professed that they "didn't hold with this here school house-keepin'!" If these considerations had not occurred to her, the attention she received must have convinced her. But she had singled him out—there was the amazing fact at which she wondered.

Taylor laughed as his eye fell again upon the verse and felt that the world was very good indeed. To prosper, to love and to be loved—who would not be a friend to man?

The sun was not far up when he betook himself to Moore's. But early as it was when he drove into the yard, he found everything in readiness for the day's work. Steam was up in the engine and the engineer and fireman were already as grimy as only engineers

and firemen know how to be. Old Moore stood apart and squinted knowingly at the cumbrous lines of his new threshing outfit, as it stood resplendent in the brightness of its paint and promissive of latent power. As he turned to greet Taylor he abstractedly removed a chew of snuff—"snuss" he called it in imitation of the Swedes—from its resting-place between his lower lip and his brown teeth, and replaced it with a fresh chew.

"I feel like a kid with a new toy," he called. "I can hardly wait for the whistle to blow."

Taylor laughed.

"I said to them fellers, I says," Moore went on, "I won't sign no mortgage nor no cast-iron contract all full of fine print that nobody ever reads till somethin' goes wrong, I says, and you needn't get poor hirin' no collectors to hound me. You show me she'll do

from him, but Larson called him back.

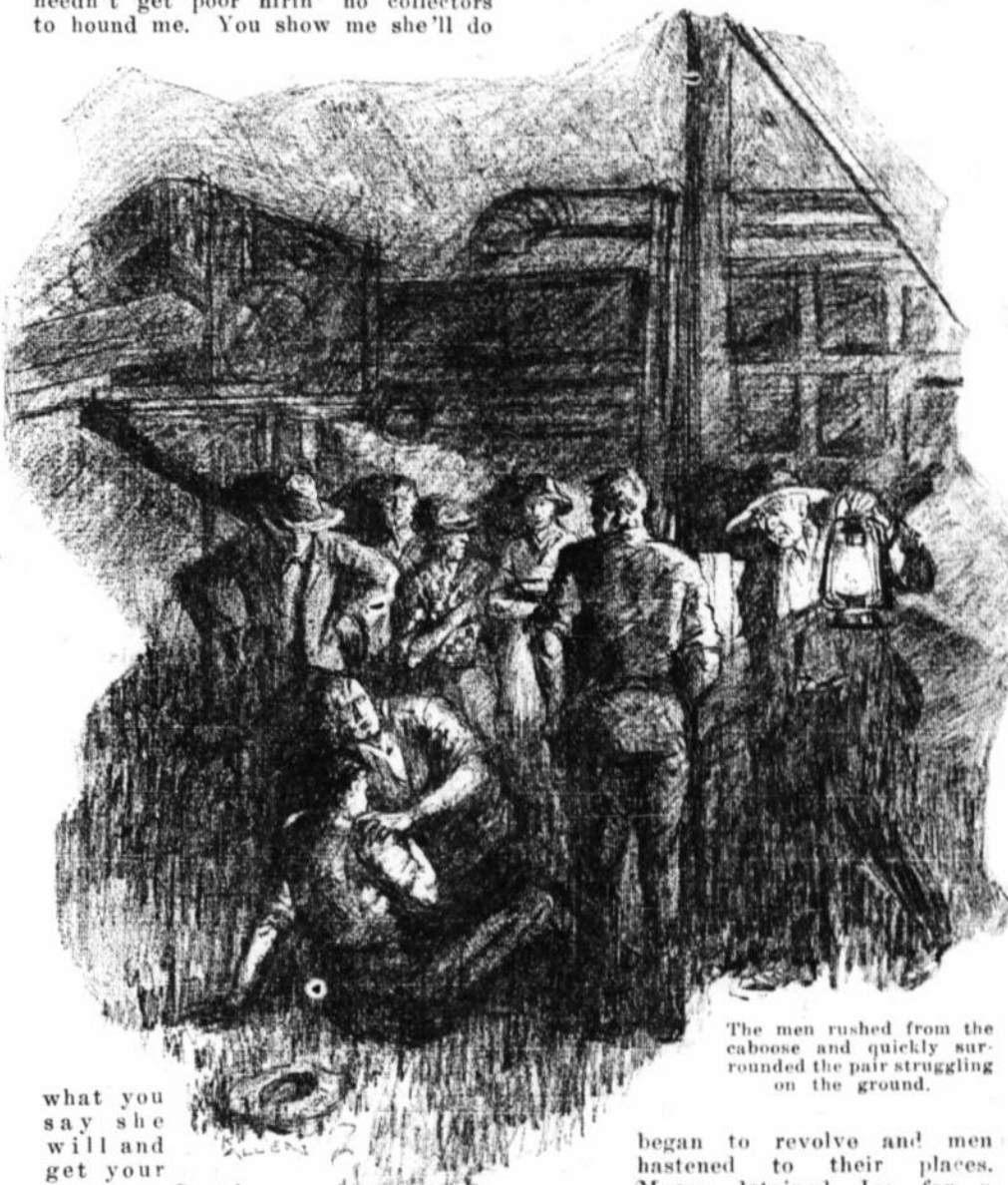
"Mr. Moore," he explained. "Taylor ought to remember me. You see, he spent two years in jail in Manitoba for stealing my wheat."

Taylor was very white. "I have been living beside you now for about five years," he broke out to Moore. "Do you believe me capable of that?"

Moore spat reflectively. "It ain't hardly the p'int whether I believe it, Joe. Is it true, or ain't it?"

Taylor realized that bluff or subterfuge would be a mistake. "It's quite true," he said, a trace of defiance in his tone.

Larson walked away with ill-concealed satisfaction which was doubly galling to Taylor on account of his own humiliation. Then there came a deafening screech from the engine, the wheels



The men rushed from the caboose and quickly surrounded the pair struggling on the ground.

what you say she will and get your

money. So they showed me and I paid for the rig there and then. Five thousand cold iron dollars it took, but I had 'em, by heck."

"Where did you get the gang?" Taylor inquired.

"The machine company was so tickled to get cash for the outfit that they got me the engineer and separator-man. I got the others through an employment agency in town."

They were interrupted by the engineer who came up to ask for some instructions. Moore performed a perfunctory introduction—"Mr. Taylor, meet Mr. Larson," and the two men turned to face each other.

A glint of recognition flashed into Larson's eyes as they met Taylor's and suddenly the latter recognized under the engineer's grease and grime the man responsible for all his own unpleasant memories. Larson laughed insolently. "Mr. Taylor and I have met before," he said.

"I have no reason to be glad of that," Taylor retorted, and Larson laughed again.

Moore turned away with the uneasy feeling of a third party to a conversation of which the meaning is hidden

began to revolve and men hastened to their places. Moore detained Joe for a moment and began to speak. The rumbling of the machinery and the rattle of the wagons made it necessary for him to shout and Taylor thought that everyone in the yard must hear.

"I'm sorry, Joe, but from now on it must be strictly business between us two. Don't try to see Mary."

"Aren't you going to give me a chance to explain?" Taylor asked with quick resentment.

"What can you explain? You've admitted enough. Now get to work," the old man concluded, not unkindly, and led the other towards his waiting wagon. He liked Taylor, but of course his daughter would not marry an ex-convict.

All day Taylor pitched sheaves from the ground to his wagon, from his wagon into the separator. The mechanical nature of his task left him only too much time for the recollections called up by the incident of the morning. The wordless misery of his trial—the smug complacency of Larson's face as he pleaded guilty—the judge—"the stealing of wheat is becoming the crime of the country, in its very nature hard to detect and equally hard to prove. It is therefore all the more necessary for the protection of the

community that these offenders who are brought to justice be severely dealt with.—You made your own bargain. You had no right to remedy a private grievance by a breach of the penal law.—Two years in the common jail at hard labor." The underground communications and airy vilenesses of his fellows in the jail.

He had read somewhere that the period of a convict's civil death purged him of his offence, and that he returned to the outside world free to make the most of what was best in him. He left the jail strong in that belief, more firm in purpose, more stable in character and without a trace of bitterness. He re-established himself in another province, and now, just as his dream of a home seemed about to be realized, a chance meeting brought it to dismal ruin. The law might regard the ex-convict as being on an equal footing with his fellowmen, but they themselves certainly did not. The very man with whom he had been on friendliest terms, who had most cause to trust him, was only too ready to turn him away unheard.

All day long such bitter thoughts coursed incoherently through his mind. He was glad of the physical exhaustion he felt when at last darkness fell and the engine shut down. He was in no mood for the rough badinage which flew about the table during supper in the cook-car; and afterwards he disposed himself to sleep upon the hay in the barn, away from the other men.

The next day rain came, and again on the following morning a film of ice covered the stooks, and more rain. So on the third day, Moore wandered about much aggrieved and watching without hope for a lightening of the unbroken grey overhead. Taylor betook himself to his own shack, principally to avoid meeting Mary, but returned in the evening of the third day. The men in the caboose, which the gang humorist had already crudely lettered "Pullman," were roaring out a rollicking song to the tune of "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." Moore heard it as he splashed about in the yard, and his scowl, by that time almost habitual, lifted. "Better have 'em that way than grouchin'," he said to himself. The fine art of sabotage was unknown to him and he did not know that the song, led by Larson from a little book with a red paper cover, detailed the unhappy vicissitudes of a farmer who failed to comply with the eminently reasonable wishes of a "wobbly" hired man. He had fruitful soil and a fitting season for that kind of seed.

Next morning the weather was still unbroken. After breakfast the men, led by Larson, filed out of the caboose and sought Moore.

"Look here, boss," Larson began, "the boys want to know if their pay is going on."

"A look of surprise flashed across Moore's face. "I should say not," he replied shortly.

"We can't stay here for nothing," pursued the other. "We might be earnin' wages somewhere else."

"Not at threshin'. This aint the only outfit that's tied up, I don't make the weather. And besides, you can't expect to get holdup wages and get paid for not workin'. Your're mighty lucky you're not payin' for your board."

Unexpected support came to him from the tall separator-man. "The boss is right," he said. "Anyway, Larson, the company sent us out here, and it's up to us to keep this outfit running if we can, or at least not to do anything to prevent it running."

"I'm not under any obligation to the company," said Larson, with a sneer. "They'd rub it into us as quick as this man if they got us where they could."

Moore flushed angrily. "I ain't going to argue the p'int. You don't get wages unless you work. If you don't like it, move on."

Two of the men demanded their

Continued on Page 16



# Pursuing Fabric Facts

*Price No Indication of Value of Fabrics---Textiles Tested by Woman Chemist in Large Retail Establishment---Study of Textile Legislation Needed---*

*By Margaret M. Speechly*

**H**AVE you ever wondered why Johnny's overcoat looked shabby after it had been worn for a few weeks? Of course everyone knows how hard the young scamp is on his clothes but the nap should not have worn off, revealing cotton threads underneath. Then there was your own taffeta dress that "cut" badly—why should it fall to pieces in a few months, when grand-mother's used to last for years? Dad's underwear, too, was a disappointment as it turned out to be half cotton although it was stamped "all wool."

It is not easy to point to any one thing as being responsible for the difficulties with which homemakers are faced. Our grandmothers bought fabrics that would last a lifetime, but since then people have demanded good looking materials at low prices. As the best grades of cotton, linen, wool and silk cannot be purchased under a certain price, manufacturers learned to make a small amount of wool go a long way by combining it with cotton or artificial silk. They substituted artificial silk for the fibre produced by the silkworm and did it remarkably well, too. They invented a method of "weighting" silk with cheap metals so that a smaller proportion of the fibre could be used for each yard. They learned how to make wool do double duty by tearing apart cloth and garments so that it could be re-spun.

While these clever inventions produced good-looking fabrics and garments at lower prices, they did not wear as long as unadulterated products and often became shabby far too soon. People found by experience that it was a poor investment

stretching the yarns with a heavy weight the point at which they break is registered on a dial. This gives us the approximate length of life of the fabric. A medium heavy serge should stand a weight of about 40 pounds, while a cotton material such as voile should bear 15 or 20 pounds before the 'breaking strength' is reached. We make a complete report on the ma-



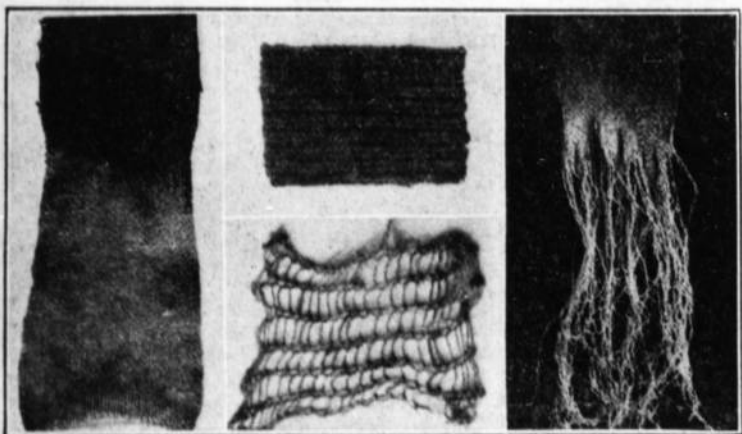
How a Chemist Detects Adulteration  
Miss Evelyn Moore using a high-power microscope.

although the quality may be excellent. On investigation we find that these customers have failed to read carefully the descriptions in the catalog, or else have looked only at the picture. Before our catalog is printed we check up the reading matter and the illustrations to make sure that they are truthful and never allow an advertisement with two meanings to go

public opinion could be strengthened. The British Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, which is functioning very satisfactorily, can be obtained for 9d. or 18 cents from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London W.C. 2, England. This act provides that Irish Lawn must be woven from fine linen made in Ireland; that Harris tweed can only be applied to tweed made in the Harris Islands; that Witney blankets must have been woven in Witney, and so on. When the law is broken the guilty parties are prosecuted. In the United States several measures have been introduced in Congress during the last few years, but as yet none has been passed. The most recent piece of legislation brought forward is the French-Capper Compulsory Branding Bill demanding a declaration of the percentage of each fibre used in woven fabrics or garments. It also requires that the presence of 'shoddy' be stated on the label.

## Several Bills in States

"This bill was sponsored by the wool growers' associations in order to increase the demand for 'virgin wool,' that is, wool has never been woven into cloth before. They claim that the sheep industry is being ruined through the use of 'shoddy' or 'reworked' wool, made from fabrics which are torn apart and remade into cloth. The people who favor the bill wish to have the presence of shoddy stamped on the label so that the public may avoid it and buy virgin wool. On the face of it, this seems a good plan, but it has been proved that lower grades of virgin wool are not as good as the better qualities of



Left: Flannel from which wool is removed. Lower part shows cotton threads that could not be detected when buying at the counter. Upper Centre: Sweater material before treatment. Lower Centre: Cotton foundation revealed after wool is removed by chemicals. Right: Cotton threads in silk material.

to buy cheap goods and so gradually became accustomed to "paying a good price" for their clothing. However, today we may purchase a piece of Taffeta, or an overcoat, or "linen" towelling or "all wool" underwear only to find that the article was not worth the money. We have little protection against unscrupulous manufacturers.

Some retail stores on this continent have realized how helpless the consumer is and have established laboratories where expert analysts test fabrics. One day I happened to be in one of these departments in a large retail establishment in the West and was most interested in the work of Miss Evelyn Moore, the textile chemist. As a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College she is well equipped for carrying on work of analyzing all kinds of materials that are found on the market. From day to day she is called upon to make reports on fabrics or articles which the company's "buyers" purchase in large quantities. In doing this she employs a high-power microscope to ascertain whether a piece of cloth is adulterated with inferior materials and applies chemical tests which show its composition.

## Machines Used For Testing

Miss Moore also presses into service certain mechanical devices for testing the strength of yarns with a view to finding out if they will give good service. She showed me a piece of equipment called the "wear tester." She explained that "when we want to find out if overall material wears well, or if serge 'shines' readily, we put it through the 'wear test' which gives very satisfactory results in a short time. Then we use another machine for estimating the strength of cloth. By

materials we test so that the company's buyers can have all details at hand before purchasing in large quantities."

It is easy to understand how valuable such information is to the "buyers," who have no means of detecting adulterations and how this service has the effect of standardizing merchandise and of assuring the public good materials.

Manufacturers know that the chemist's reports are correct, so put out a better quality of goods which again benefits the consumer. Honest factory men find this company a good customer for it encourages them to produce satisfactory goods.

Continuing to explain her work, Miss Moore said that "If a customer is not satisfied with merchandise she purchases, we investigate the matter and make a report, stating whether it is the article or her treatment of it that is at fault. In many cases the manufacturer cannot be blamed for the disappointment, because the customer does not handle it rightly. Take underwear as an example—when garments come back to us hard, shrunken and yellow, we wash similar pieces of the same make, according to approved methods. Although our water is very hard, we usually find there is no shrinkage, which indicates that the customer probably used water of wrong temperature and rubbed garments to get them clean instead of merely squeezing them in a rich suds of neutral soap. Very likely she employed strong washing powders and soap containing free alkali, so no wonder the garments were badly shrunken. The best quality of wool in the world could not survive that treatment. The more we deal with these problems the more convinced we are that women need to learn better methods of laundering. In many cases manufacturers attach tags or labels to garments stating how they should be washed, but too often these are thrown away without even glancing at them. It is to a woman's advantage to use this information.

"Occasionally people return articles because they are not what they expected,

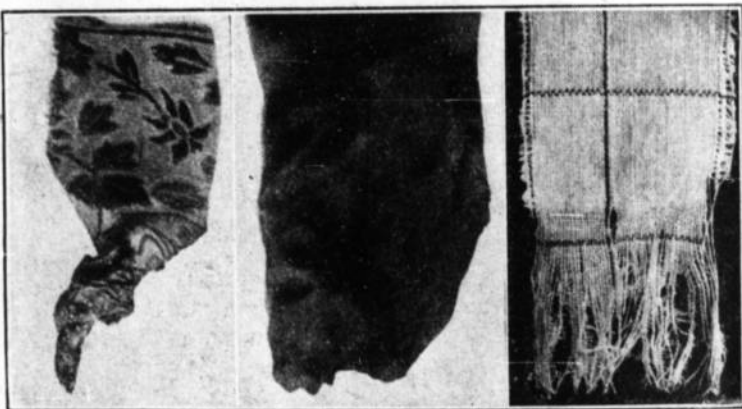
uncorrected.

"Clothing is sometimes returned to us," explained Miss Moore, "because it wears under the arms or in other parts where there is extra strain placed upon it. In some cases by examining and measuring it we can tell that the wrong size had been ordered so the fault lies with the customer and not with our goods. A large number of people are not 'standard' in size—their arms are extra long, their bust and hip measurements are large in proportion to their shoulders or waist, which means that ready-made clothing cannot possibly fit them. Then there are lots of boys and girls who are large for their age. In ordering garments we find that parents sometimes fail to make allowance for the extra size and are disappointed when the goods arrive."

## Legislation and Fabrics

I enquired whether there is any legislation on our statute books concerning the manufacture and inspection of woven fabrics and garments. Miss Moore replied, "There is no law covering textiles, but there is an act prohibiting misrepresentation of goods advertised for sale. There is also a Copyright Act which demands, for instance, that articles labelled 'Blank's Underwear' must be made by Blank and by no one else. These acts can be secured from federal government at Ottawa. Apart from this there is no Canadian textile law for the protection of consumers. People should buy trademarked goods because they know that a manufacturer who attaches his name to merchandise is ready to stand by his product, but they have no way of finding out whether the material is adulterated or not.

"In asking for textile legislation we must be reasonable in our demands" stated Miss Moore, "for exaggerated ideas do more harm than good. What we do want are definite standards for textiles of all kinds so that we may know what we are buying. It seems to me that women's clubs could accomplish a lot by making a study of proposed textile legislation, as well as that already enacted, so that



Left: Silk with no 'weighting,' burns in a charred ball. Centre: Metal 'weighting,' remaining after burning. Cloth holds shape and glows when flame is applied. Right: Cotton dissolved by acid. Few linen threads remain.

reworked wool.

"All manufacturers in the United States who make woollen goods, with one exception, object strenuously to the proposed bill on the grounds that it would create an unfair prejudice against reworked wool which has its place in modern industry. The labelling and declaration of the percentage of fibres used would reduce the output of factories they claim, and would increase the cost to the consumer. The fact that it is class legislation, benefiting only wool growers, has brought it into disfavor with some people. It is interesting to note that the proposed bill was rejected by Congress, but the question is sure to be brought up again in the near future. Undoubtedly a pure fabric law should cover all fibres now used for manufacturing garments or cloth sold by the yard.

"The Barkley Bill is another proposal which aims at preventing misbranding and is similar to the British Merchandise Marks Act. The Rogers' Bill was put forward as a substitute for the French-Capper Bill. Copies of these bills may be obtained from the Division of Publications, Washington, D.C. As yet none of these has become law.

## Mary Misleading Terms

"There is no doubt that we need some kind of legislation," continued Miss Moore, "for at present a great many terms used are misleading. For instance, artificial is often called 'art silk,' which has created the impression that it is some special kind of silk. Under the British Merchandise Marks Act this is prohibited.

"Mercerised silk' is another term which should not be employed, because silk is never mercerized. When wool

Continued on Page 15





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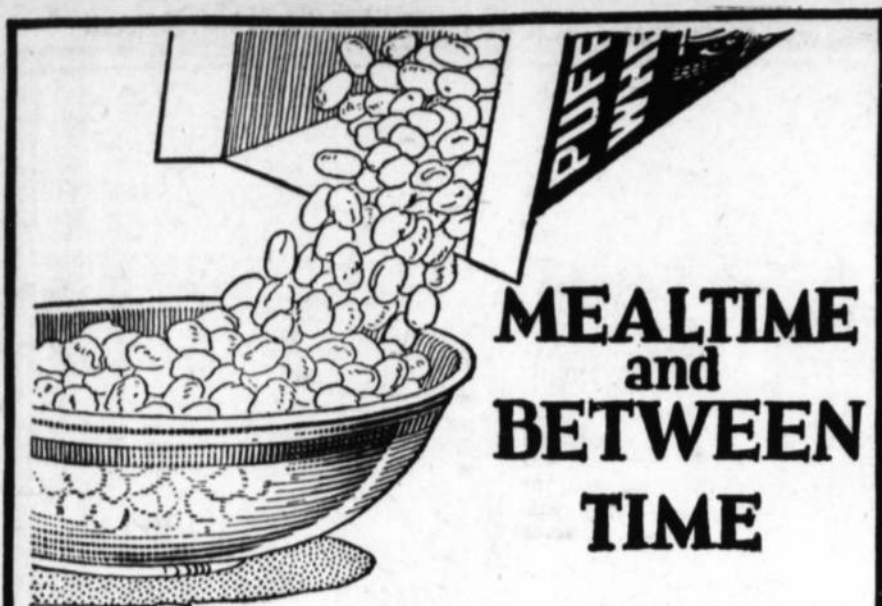
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## Hot School Lunch a Success

Viscount Worked Out Practical Project and Is Pleased with Results—By Mabel L. La Roche

IT is a somewhat deplorable fact that many of the oldest and most significant of human activities should be the ones longest and most universally neglected. Take eating! Only in the past few years have we begun to get acquainted with calories, while probably, not ten of us in ten thousand would know a carbohydrate if we saw one. As for vitamins, they are likely to remain a closed book to the rank and file for some time to come. Nevertheless we are waking up to the importance of right eating, with the schools, as usual, a clearing house for establishing the general reform. Those schools where the hot lunch problem has been successfully solved are still the exception rather than the rule—and this for one or more of a number of reasons—a feeling of incompetence on the part of the teachers to cope with the problem, the apathetic attitude of the community, lack of school space and equipment, or failure on the part of those in command to realize the importance of the problem.

Viscount boasts a consolidated school with an enrolment of about one hundred and seventy-five, half of whom are brought in by vans from the surrounding district. Many of the children live as far as ten miles from the school, which necessitates an early morning start, often little or no breakfast, a hastily assembled lunch, two long, cold drives broken only by a lengthy day in school.

### Progress of Interest

Before the hot lunch project was broached there was a certain latent interest among the parents. This interest was further intensified by the report of the visiting nurse that fully 75 per cent. of our children were victims of malnutrition. With all this, a more active interest was secured by the celebration early in the fall of a Parents' Day, when all the parents were urged to visit the rooms during part of the day, later assembling in the high-school room for refreshments, and a presentation and discussion of the noon lunch project. Mrs. Murray, the household science teacher, gave an address setting forth the problem, and three possible solutions for financing it: (1) Food contributions from the parents and a ten-cent fee for such materials as must be purchased; (2) the whole project financed by the school district from the taxes—this plan was rejected because of ours being a divided district, the country children reaping all the benefits while the town people carried the burden of expense; (3) the third plan, and the one adopted, provided for an initial fee of 50c from each child taking the hot lunch, 25c of this to be used in purchasing a cup, saucer and spoon apiece, and the rest to last as long as possible in buying food materials.

Not long after the observance of Parents' Day, circulating pledges were carried along the various routes, by the van driver, for the parents' signatures. When these pledges had been returned, the household science teacher met with the board of trustees, and with their decision that there were enough signers to make the plan practicable, they pledged \$60 for equipment (half of which would be returned as a grant from the Department of Education, at Regina), this to be paid as soon as the school had actually collected the 50c fee from the parents.

So began the collecting of the \$38 signed, which represented 76 children from 39 families. The

\$60 from the trustees went to the purchase of a three-burner oil stove with two-burner oven, four dish pans, one water pail, three measuring cups, three stew pans, one 12-quart kettle, and one 24-quart kettle, mixing spoons, sifter, paring knives, one dozen linen crash dish towels, one half dozen cotton towels for dish cloths, and, in fact, all the equipment necessary for the noon lunch and the teaching of household science—a course by which the town as well as the country pupils would benefit. This equipment must provide for all the practical needs of the household science classes conducted in the high school preparatory for departmental examinations.

### Organization of Work

Two high school girls serve as cooks for a week. These have the entire charge of preparing the hot dish each day. One of these cooks is a town girl and the other a country girl who helps with the serving at noon. For this work an allowance of ten credits per day is made, practically all of the work being done before school in the morning and at recess. Cooks receive a demerit of five points for asking about the recipes during school hours, for scorching, for untidy kitchen during operations, or for not having things ready on time.

The housekeepers for a week are two country girls whose duty it is to set out the dishes at noon, wash the cooking dishes, and tea towels, clean the stove and tidy the kitchen.

Two country boys each week serve as flunkies, their duty being to deliver supplies, carry up water, empty garbage and prepare vegetables.

The general clearing up after each meal is facilitated and simplified by each child washing his own dishes and leaving the desk at which he ate in order. Of the five teachers on the staff, each takes a turn one day a week as general supervisor during the noon hour.

To eliminate any confusion likely to arise during the preparation of a meal, the menu and recipes are kept pinned on the wall of the household science room, and cooks must study these the day before and report on materials and supplies needed. All preparations such as mixing cocoa or making white sauce must be completed at recess. The cooking continues during classes under the general supervision of the cooks who slip away from class for this purpose if necessary.

### Plan for Serving

At serving time, 12 o'clock, the children of all the rooms assemble in the senior rooms, and form lines marching past the teachers' desks, whereon the housekeepers have previously piled the dishes, each child taking a cup, saucer and spoon as he goes by. Thence to his seat where he leaves his dinner pail and again lines up—this time to right of the cook to be served. Marching back to seats again each child spreads his dinner out on a napkin on his desk and puts his pail out of sight.

Twenty minutes, or more if necessary, is allowed for the eating, and no child is permitted to leave the school-

room before that time; this obviates the tendency of some children to bolt their food. At the tap of the 20-minutes bell, the housekeepers bring in the four dishpans of hot water and the towels. The children re-line, two boys' lines and two girls' lines, for washing each of his own dishes. Continuing the line the dishes are piled back on



Children are allowed twenty minutes at their desks to eat their lunches.

Continued on Page 20





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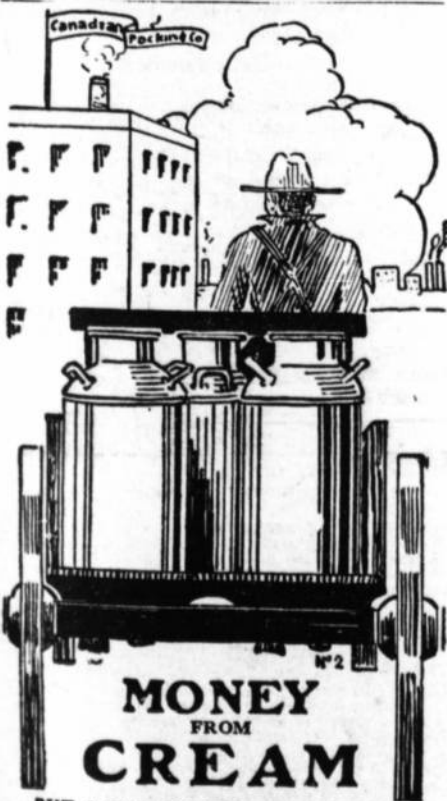


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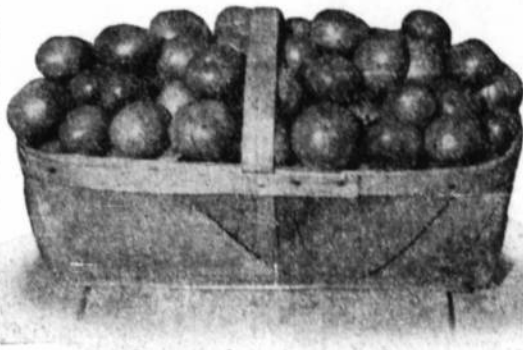
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## The Useful Tomato

Can Be Made Up in Many Delicious Dishes that Stimulate  
the Appetite—By The Country Cook

THE tomato has taken its place in the vegetable world, not only as a luxury, but as a necessity. So many delicious dishes, each a little more tempting than the last, may be prepared from the tomato alone, or in combination with other vegetables, one is sometimes at a loss to choose between them. Pickles, salads, jams, tasty luncheon and supper dishes, all these one may evolve from this same useful vegetable. The tomato has been a great boon to the West. It grows easily and if the stalks are trimmed one is pretty sure of an abundance of ripe tomatoes. This year the ripe tomatoes are smaller than usual, but just the right size for canning whole, for salads, for use during the winter, for catsup and chili sauce, etc. Is there anything more delightfully pungent than the odor of spicy pickles and relishes that is wafted upon the breezes these fall days? One's mouth "waters" every time. And that is one reason why pickles are permissible, they stimulate the appetite, and when cold meat is the main dish of the meal pickles add the touch needed to raise it from the region of the commonplace.



### Green Chili Sauce

This recipe may be used when the tomatoes refuse to ripen.

35 large tomatoes 10 larger onions  
1/4 c. salt 1 pint vinegar  
2 heads celery 5 green peppers  
1 tsp. cinnamon 1/2 tsp. cloves  
1 tsp. allspice 1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar

Clean the vegetables and cut them fine, add vinegar, spices, sugar and salt, and cook slowly until tender. The peppers are not absolutely necessary, but certainly improve the flavor.

### Red Chili Sauce

30 ripe tomatoes 1 pt. vinegar  
6 peppers 2 bunches celery  
4 level T. salt 10 onions  
2 c. sugar

Peel tomatoes, chop onions and celery, add to vinegar and boil one and one-half hours.

### Chili Sauce, No. 3

12 ripe tomatoes 1 T. salt  
1 pepper 1 tsp. cloves  
2 onions 2 tsp. cinnamon  
2 c. vinegar 1 tsp. allspice  
3 T. sugar 1 tsp. grated nutmeg

Peel tomatoes and slice. Put in preserving kettle with remaining ingredients, heat to boiling point and cook slowly two and one-half hours or until thick enough.

### Tomato and Cucumber Pickle

1 qt. ripe cucumbers 1 qt. onions  
1 qt. ripe tomatoes 1 qt. vinegar  
1/2 tsp. cayenne 1 heaping tsp. salt  
1 1/2 c. sugar 1 T. mustard  
1 tsp. tumeric 2 T. flour

Cut up the vegetables, add the vinegar and boil until tender. Mix the sugar, salt, mustard and tumeric smooth with a little cold vinegar, pour over vegetables and boil for a very few minutes.

### Rummage Pickles

2 qts. green tomatoes 1 qt. ripe tomatoes  
3 heads celery 3 large onions  
3 red peppers 3 green peppers  
1 small head cabbage 1 large ripe cucumber  
1/2 c. salt 3 pts. vinegar  
2 lbs. brown sugar 1 tsp. mustard  
1 tsp. white pepper Bag of mixed spice

Slice green tomatoes and cabbage, cover with the salt and let stand overnight. Next morning drain and chop vegetables, add the other ingredients and cook for one hour or until clear.

### Curry Pickles

1 doz. ripe cucumbers 1 doz. onions.  
1 doz. large green tomatoes 3 pts. vinegar  
1 T. mustard 1 T. mustard  
1 T. curry powder 1/2 tsp. cayenne  
1 tsp. pepper

Slice vegetables, sprinkle with salt, let stand overnight. Drain and if too salt, rinse. Boil until tender with other ingredients.

### Apple and Tomato Pickle

4 1/2 lbs. tomatoes  
1 1/2 qts. vinegar  
2 tsp. cinnamon

1/2 tsp. pepper 4 lbs. brown sugar  
4 1/2 lbs. apples Whole cloves  
Quarter apples, stick whole cloves in apples. Tie spices in bags. Let vinegar boil with spice and sugar, then add tomatoes and apples. Boil until tender.

### Piccaililli

1 peck green tomatoes 1 qt. vinegar  
3 red peppers 2 T. celery seed  
1 onion 2 T. mustard seed  
1 T. salt 1/2 tsp. pepper

Put tomatoes, red peppers free from seeds, and onions, peeled, through food chopper. Put in cheese cloth bag and drain overnight. Put remaining ingredients in kettle, bring to boiling point, add tomato mixture, boil 15 to 20 minutes and bottle.

### Tomato Chowder

1 peck green tomatoes 6 green peppers  
3 c. sugar  
1 c. grated horse radish  
2 T. mustard seed  
4 onions  
1 c. salt  
2 T. cloves  
2 T. cinnamon  
1 T. allspice

Slice or chop tomatoes and onions. Sprinkle with salt, stand overnight. In the morning drain and if too salt rinse. Add sugar and mustard seed, cover

with vinegar, add spices tied in cheese cloth bags. If sweet pickles are preferred, add more sugar.

### Tomato Sauce

This is delicious served with fish, Hamburg steak, chops, etc.

2 T. butter or bacon 3 T. flour  
fat 2 slices onion  
2 c. tomatoes cut fine 1/2 tsp. pepper  
1/2 tsp. salt

Melt the butter or fat, add flour and when brown add the tomatoes and onion. Stir until mixture boils and add salt and pepper, simmer 15 minutes, stirring often to prevent burning.

### Tomato and Cucumber Salad

1 head lettuce Cucumbers  
Green peppers Salad dressing  
Tomatoes

If you have a large, firm head of lettuce, wash without tearing the leaves apart, set aside to drain and crisp. Then place on a large plate, stem end down. Arrange inside the rows slices of tomatoes and cucumbers in alternate rows, and scatter minced green peppers over all. Use French or mayonnaise dressing.

### Tomato Jelly

1 1/2 c. stemmed tomatoes 1 T. gelatine  
1/2 c. cold water Salt  
Onion Pepper

Soften the gelatine in the half cup of cold water. Bring tomatoes to boiling point and add gelatine, onion, pepper and salt to taste. Strain, turn into molds and chill. Serve with mayonnaise.

### Green Tomato Mince

3 lbs. green tomatoes 2 T. cinnamon  
3 lbs. apples, chopped 1 T. cloves  
5 lbs. brown sugar 1 nutmeg  
2 lbs. raisins Orange or lemon  
2 T. salt 1 c. suet  
1 c. vinegar

Chop the tomatoes and drain well. Measure the juice and add the same amount of water to the pulp. Do not use juice. Scald the mixture and drain off the liquid. Repeat twice, adding fresh water, scalding and draining. Add the remaining ingredients in the first column and cook the mixture until it is clear. Add the ingredients in the second column and cook until it is thick. This will keep in a covered stone jar in a cool place.

### Tomato Bisque

3 c. tomatoes 1/2 onion  
1 Bay-leaf 2 tsp. sugar  
4 cloves 1 tsp. salt  
Paprika 1/4 tsp. soda  
2 c. thin white sauce

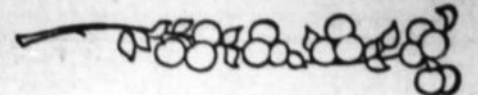
Cook the tomatoes, spices, onion, sugar and salt together 5 minutes. Strain, add soda, and when ready to serve add two cups of thin hot white sauce. Serve at once. Do not heat after combining.

### ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup lb.—pound  
T.—tablespoon pk.—peck  
tsp.—teaspoon bus.—bushel  
oz.—ounce qt.—quart  
pt.—pint

All measurements are level.  
Sift flour once before measuring



## Corn on the Cob for Christmas Dinner

Blanch for 15 minutes in boiling water. Then plunge into cold water. Pack in half-gallon jars, butts and tips alternating and add boiling water and 1 teaspoon salt to each jar. Place rubbers and tops in position. Sterilize for 3 hours and seal according to directions given on page 11 of our recipe book.

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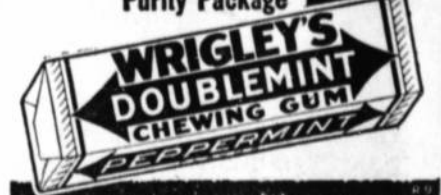
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# Western

## AMMUNITION



## How Can I Remove that Stain?

A Few Rules Which the Home Laundress Would Be Wise to Bear in Mind—By D. M. St. Ruth

**S**TAINS should be removed as soon as possible, the fresher the better, because exposure to the air and ordinary washing often sets a stain. This is particularly true of our old enemy, the ink stain.

Second—Make sure, if possible, of the kind of stain, as this determines the solvent to be used. Always use the mildest method first, and use bleaches only as a last resort.

When a stain is quite fresh, absorb as much of the moisture as possible, using blotting paper, salt or raw starch. If a stain is obstinate a bleach may have to be used. Salts of lemon is frequently used for this purpose when the stain is on cotton or linen, and it is probably more convenient to use than the cheaper but more odoriferous Javelle water. Other bleaches are borax, oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, and, of course, sunlight.

To use any of these bleaches, place the stain over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent a drop at a time, using an ordinary medicine dropper. When the stain changes color dip it into the water. Rinse with household ammonia, then with clear water. The use of ammonia neutralizes the bleach and prevents a hole from being burned in the fabric. Use Javelle Water only on cotton and linen.

### Preparing Stain Removers

Salts of lemon should always be dissolved in a little water. Apply to the stained part with a soft cloth or pad, and neutralize frequently with ammonia.

Javelle water is made as follows: Dissolve half pound of chloride of lime or bleaching powder in two quarts of cold water. Dissolve one pound of washing soda in one quart of boiling water. Pour the clear liquid from the chloride of lime into a bottle and mix with the solution of washing soda. Cork, and keep in a dark place.

To prepare oxalic acid, dissolve one ounce of the acid crystals in three-quarter of a cup of warm water. This is very poisonous and must be kept out of the reach of children.

Potassium permanganate solution is prepared by dissolving one teaspoon of the crystals in one pint water.

Hydrogen peroxide will work more quickly if a few drops of ammonia are added just before using it.

### Ink Marks

This is one of the most difficult stains to remove, as the composition of ink varies a great deal. Several methods are given.

A fresh stain may be removed by soaking in buttermilk or sour milk and salt.

Soak in lemon juice and salt, vinegar and salt, or rhubarb juice and salt; rub, applying more salt, until the stain disappears.

Saturate the stained part with hydrogen peroxide, and cover with soft soap. Then rub until the stain disappears.

Salts of lemon will remove an old ink stain.

### Grass

A stain on colored fabrics may be removed by applying molasses, or a paste of baking soda and soap, and let stand overnight.

Soak the stained part in coal oil and wash in soap suds.

### Scorch

A slight stain may be easily removed, moisten the spot and let stand in the sun until the stain disappears. Another method is to moisten the spot, apply soap and expose to the sun. Scorch can not be removed from silk and woolen materials.

### Paint

Rub soft soap on the dry cloth, soak overnight in warm suds, then wash and boil. White wash goods may be boiled in a solution of washing soda, using one tablespoon to a gallon of soft water. Paint and varnish stains on unwashable goods may be removed by soaking and rubbing in turpentine or coal oil.

### Iron Rust

Saturate the stained part with lemon juice and salt, and lay in hot sunlight; wet again in lemon juice, apply salt and rub.

### Fruit and Berries

Fresh fruit stains, like fresh tea and coffee stains are usually easily removed. Stretch the stained part over a bowl, cover with table salt and pour actually boiling water soft from a height. Rub the stain between the hands, and pour on more boiling water. After washing with soap and water fruit stains are difficult to remove, and red stains will change to green or blue.

### Axle Grease and Machine Oil

A grease stain on wash goods may be removed by rubbing with fresh lard or unsalted butter; let stand at least half an hour, then wash in warm soap suds. A stain on unwashable goods may be removed by sponging with alcohol, ether or gasoline. Have a thick pad under the stain and change the sponging cloth for a clean one, as often as it becomes soiled.

### Perspiration

Perspiration often causes brown or yellow stains on white garments. Wet the stained part in strong soap suds and let the garment lie in the dew and sunshine for several days. Then wash and boil.

### Mildew

Mildew is a minute plant which grows on clothes left in a damp, warm place. When fresh it is not very difficult to remove.

Soak overnight in buttermilk, wring out and spread on the grass in the sunshine to bleach.

Soak in vinegar and salt. Boil in soap suds and let bleach in sunshine and dew several days. Use salts of lemon or Javelle water.

### Iodine

Wash in warm water and soap. If the stain does not come out sponge with alcohol or strong ammonia.

### Indelible Ink

Apply Potassium Permanganate; then wash with warm water. If the Permanganate leaves a pink stain remove it with dilute oxalic acid and rinse thoroughly.

### Indelible Pencil

Soak in alcohol and wash with water and soap, or wash with water and soap and bleach with Potassium Permanganate.

### Stove Polish

Sponge with soap and cold water; for silk and for woolen goods use chloroform or gasoline.

### Medicine

Apply boiling water, or soak in alcohol or in diluted oxalic acid.

## Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
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26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
37. How to Refinish Furniture.
38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
39. Kitchen Mending Kits.
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41. The Menace of the House Fly.
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46. How to Make an Ice Well.
47. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
48. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter.
49. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Beads.
50. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
51. How to Judge Bread.
52. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
53. How to Make Soap at Home.
54. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
55. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.



# Sunday Visiting on the Farm

*Is It a Pleasure or a Nuisance?—A Farm Woman's Answer—By Marilla R. Whitmore*

SUNDAY visiting on the farm is a subject that has been discussed pro and con. Where the seasons are so short and the necessity of hurrying to get the crop in makes the farmer work long hours during the summer, Sunday seems to be the only day for visiting. Like the Country-woman I can look back over my farm experience and see that some of the best friends we made were accustomed to come to our home on a Sunday bright and early with all the children and often stayed until late evening, leaving with a whole hearted invitation, "We will expect you over the first nice Sunday, be sure and bring grandfather and all the children."

Those Sundays were bright spots in an otherwise dull existence spent with much laughter and talking, for the average western farm woman has so little company that she fairly hungers for another woman to talk over all the things that women so dearly love to talk about. Patterns and recipes are exchanged, a little mild gossip indulged in of course, but gossip has its place as long as malicious slander does not creep in.

The men enjoy these Sunday visits as well, and I do not agree with the woman who complained that the men did nothing but look at the crops and smoke in the shade while the women worked. That depends on the men.

Often after dinner was over the men have suggested, "You girls prepared a dandy dinner for us, what say if we wash up while you take a ride or do as you please?" Do we refuse? Indeed, and we do not, neither do we disappear but sit and enjoy the antics of the men as they portion out the work. One says: "You fat fellow, you need exercise so you can sweep." They tidy up the house just as well as the women can and seem to enjoy doing so. They do look comical to be sure, some with big aprons and caps that fit one ear, and no doubt smoking that everlasting pipe at the same time.

When the work is done in this spirit it is not noticed at all, and if one were alone the same routine would have to be gone through with and seems to take longer, if anything.

As for the children being bothersome, bless their hearts, it is quite a problem to round them up from wood and hay-loft to get them to stop their play long enough to eat, they do have such glorious times.

If church is the program for the day we went together, returning to have our visit out. If the visitors stayed for the evening there was always a spare unionall in the garage, and the chores and milking were quickly done.

These friendly visits bring people together, they work better together if they play together and in this western province we need co-operation. There is too much of this pulling in opposite directions in most communities.

In a prosperous community in the East I have actually seen neighbors acting like small children. If one bought a new car or had a new front door the neighbor living close by would immediately buy a car that cost a few hundred dollars more and a front door that was just a shade higher polished than that of his neighbors. This spirit so affected the children to the extent that the school split into factions, one faction being Eschers, and one being Havicks. If Mabel Havick came to school with a new hair ribbon, Bertha Escher was sure to appear on the following morning, if she could possibly get to the store meanwhile, with a ribbon at least a half yard longer, several inches wider and much brighter.

This spirit in the grown-ups was to be censured while the poor children were to be pitied. If these families had made it a habit to visit one another spending long afternoons on shady porches, or long evenings by warm fires, they would have been friends rather than enemies, and their children would have been playmates.

As it was, I know personally that the families were bitter enemies as long as they dwelt in that district, which was

until the children grew up, not from any difference in creed or education but through a lack of friendly spirit.

If the farmers would pull together what wonders in the way of improvements could be accomplished for the good of the community.

Having given my opinion of country visitors let me say a word about another kind of visitor, the city visitor, who lives just within pleasant motoring distance of the farm and just loves to go to the country for the day.

The city woman does not understand the country woman's problems. She thinks of the nice fresh eggs, the good cream and butter, but fails to see the work connected with this. She complains of being tired to death, but does not seem to realize that the country woman has a thing to do.

To make matters worse she sympathizes with the poor country woman saying, "Oh, I just don't see how you can stand to stay out here week after week? When you get your work done where do you go? I like the country for one day, but I am always glad to see the bright lights when I get home in the evening."

This type of city visitor comes, given half a chance, bringing a friend or so, often neglecting to send word, thinking there is always lots to eat on the farm.

How often have I had two or more motor loads drive in just at dinner time and have had to stretch two chickens that were scarcely enough for my own family, to feed about twenty-five. This same crowd usually stayed for tea and drove off about church time leaving a table full of dishes—"so we can get home before it gets too dark"—and a farmer's wife who is tired out.

The little children are everlastingly falling off horses, crying because setting hens they molest resent the intruder and peek them, the ganders chase them, the turkey gobbler causes them to faint with fright; they cry, they fuss, they fall down hay holes and into water troughs, slide down straw piles and get straw down their tender little necks, step into mud puddles with white boots and must be cleaned up; they simply keep things humming in general all the day long.

The small babies won't drink real milk, and the mothers neglect bringing any of the city brand because there is such good milk on the farm. As a result the infants howl with hunger until hostess and visitors are worn out.

One sweltering hot Sunday afternoon I counted twenty-three children at my home, eighteen of these from the city. When the cars drove down the lane that night after the trying day there were tears in my eyes and they were not tears of sorrow. Visitors of this class are usually mere acquaintances looking for a place to go for the day. They need no invitation to repeat the visit they will come again and again. They do not think of offering to help in the kitchen or with the chores, they simply come for an outing.

Can you blame the farmers for getting up early on Sunday morning, getting the chores done, packing lunch baskets and slipping away for the day to get a much needed rest?

Still another class, the city visitor who is welcome. They let you know when they are coming, how many are coming as well. They bring overalls for the children, the ladies wear comfortable house dresses and the men camp togs. They do not forget that a basket of fresh fruit or some fresh meat is a treat to the country people who are far from markets.

These visitors bring a glimpse of the city and its doings to our quiet country homes, they pitch in and help us hustle the work out of the way and take the children swimming or for a ride on the prairie. They make you feel so comfortable by saying, "What a delightful place to raise children. How I wish I could get my boys out of the city where they would have some work to do."

When they are getting ready to go they do not say vaguely, "Now, do

Continued on Page 14



## Looking Forward

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(Condensed From Government Return)

#### ASSETS

Dominion Government Notes and Specie .....	\$10,802,571	
Deposit in Gold Reserves....	4,502,533	
Notes and Cheques of Other Banks .....	6,298,918	
Deposits With Other Banks..	2,232,399	\$23,836,421
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities .....	13,938,454	
Municipal and Other Approved Securities .....	5,051,721	
Loans to Provincial Governments and Municipalities..	5,354,045	24,344,220
Immediately Available Assets .....		\$48,180,641
Other Loans, Advances and Assets (Estimated losses provided for) .....		64,684,854
Bank Premises .....		5,626,821
Customers' Liabilities under Letters of Credit (per contra) .....		119,082
		<u>\$118,611,398</u>

#### LIABILITIES

Deposits .....	\$91,739,421
Deposits by Other Banks .....	1,332,705
Notes in Circulation .....	9,836,851
Acceptances under Letters of Credit (per contra) .....	119,082
Paid Up Capital, Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .....	15,583,339
	<u>\$118,611,398</u>

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## Making Over a Room

*A Woman Discovers She Can Make Much Out of Little*

My Dear Mary,—

I have been so anxious to write to you and tell you about the changes I have been making about our house. Tom says I like to change the location of every piece of the furniture with the change of each season. It is not really as bad as that, but I do love fixing up the rooms.

I think I better make a confession to you at the start—and that is that I do my "real housecleaning" in the autumn. Please do not hold up your hands in horror, for I do give the whole place a general scrubbing-up and airing-out in the spring, but I save my best efforts for the fall months. When the threshers have gone and all the vegetables are safely stored in the cellar in their proper bins and cupboards, then I put the best finishing touches of the year to the house. I arrange it that way because we make more use of our house in the winter, we are in it more, we entertain our friends more then, and, consequently, we take a greater enjoyment out of any extra touches of brightness or coziness, when it is cold and bleak out-of-doors.

I think you will remember our living-room, the long narrow room on the north side of the house. Why any builder ever consented to put a living-room on the north side of the house is more than I can guess! We need all the sunshine we can get in the long winter months both for our health and for our mental outlook. Dark rooms are always so depressing. When we came to this farm there were only two windows in this room, one in the east end and one a little to the right of the centre of the north wall. We had another window put in beside the one on the north side, and that has helped to make it lighter. Some day "when our ship comes in" we are going to build a fireplace in the centre of the north wall and then we will have a real cozy room.

I wanted a new rug for the floor of the living-room. The floor is of soft wood and I had planned on putting some oak patterned linoleum around the outside of the rug to cover up the boards. But we decided that we could not afford the new rug this year. So I started in at the floor of the living-room. It had been covered with a carpet, but this was worn out and simply refused to do duty another year. It was always heavy to sweep and it never looked clean even after being freshly swept. The people who lived in this house before us had painted the boards of the floor a horrible dark shade of red. When I took the carpet up I decided that the paint simply had to come off.

I did not know what to do with the floor until one fine day I had a talk with our local hardware merchant, Mr. Adams. He handles all the best lines of paint. Mr. Adams does more than sell paints he tells people how to use it. He says that he does this because he has learned that many people will buy good paint and then because they do not know how to use it properly are dissatisfied with the finished piece of work. He told me of a preparation I could buy that would remove the paint easily and quickly. I tried it and found that it worked splendidly. Then following Mr. Adams' advice, after the floor was thoroughly clean and dry, I gave it a coat of a special ground floor paint, which dried flat, giving the soft natural appearance of wood. I let the first coat dry for three days, and then gave it a second coat of the same paint. As soon as the second coat began to set I used a steel graining comb, which only cost 25 cents and combed in a little graining color. I was careful when working to brush with the grain of the wood and to avoid overlapping. By taking two or three boards at a time and moving down the length of the room, the way the boards were laid, there were no dark streaks across the floor when it was finished. I let the second coat dry for four days as Mr. Adams had told me that the longer I could let each coat dry the better result I would get. After it was thoroughly dry I gave the painted floor

two good coats of the best floor varnish I could get.

The result is well worth the work for the floor is a good natural color with a good hard glossy finish, and looks to be a much better wood than it actually is. I wonder now why I did not paint that floor in that manner years ago. It looks much better than it did with the old carpet on it, and it saves so much of my time and strength in the cleaning of it. I use the oil mop on it, and I can clean it three times a day with half the effort it took to clean it once before. I cut the best parts of the old carpet into mats and sewed a fringe across the end of them. I use these on places where the floor is most subject to hard wear, and in this way I hope to keep the floor looking well for a long time.

You said in your last letter that the floors of the second story of your new house were of fir, and that you were puzzled how to finish them. I asked Mr. Adams about that, as he is always so willing and anxious to give information that will help people. He told me that you should do everything possible to keep the natural color of the wood and, not by any means, to stain the floors. After you have them clean and thoroughly dry give them a coat of "boiled" linseed oil mixed with turpentine (two-third boiled linseed oil and one-third turpentine). Soft woods are close grained and if you use the oil alone without the turpentine it will stay on the surface. It will be sticky and catch and hold dust, and will not have that clear appearance when dry that is so desirable. The turpentine helps drive the oil into the wood and seals up the pores. On the woodwork which is also new, use an oil stain first (never a varnish) and then give two coats of good varnish rubbing down the first coat with a cloth or pumice to give it a finer, softer finished appearance.

So much for advice to you! I used a varnish stain on the woodwork in the living-room as I wanted merely to brighten it up.

You used to tell me in our school days that you thought I ought to study painting because I used to rave so over shades of color. Well I never had the opportunity to take painting lessons, but I have read everything I could get my hands on about the proper combinations of color to get pleasing and soothing effects. If I had all the money I would like to spend on color schemes in my rooms I am certain that I could make our house a beauty spot. As it is I have to make the best use of the little we have and not fret poor old Tom with requests for new furnishings. He gives me a nice tidy little sum of money each fall after threshing is over and some of the grain is sold, and tells me that I can do just what I like with it. Sometimes it goes for books and clothes for the children (although Tom says it is not supposed to be used that way) or a new dress for myself, but most often I spend it on something for the house. Well, this year I used part of it for side window curtains of pretty soft shades of yellow and brown cretonne. I covered two cushions with the same material and stood them on either side of a big, plain brown velvet cushion on the old couch (which I covered with plain brown) in the corner of the room. The children and I took a day off for hunting autumn foliage and we treated the oak leaves, milk-weed pods and bullrushes which we brought home with shellac and aluminum powders by a method which we had seen described in *The Grain Growers' Guide*. We put these in a pretty tall vase on the top of the bookshelf which stands in the poorest lighted corner of the living-room. When I look about now, I feel that I have satisfied my longing for color and brightness in that room. I feel that I have imprisoned a bit of autumn's wonderful tints and that this will be a much more cheery winter for us than the last one.

I am looking forward eagerly to the holiday you are to spend with me.

Your sincere friend,

Elizabeth Allan.

Hillcrest Farm.



# First Aid in the Home

What To Do in Case Some of the Common Accidents Occur—By Lena Robertson

**W**HAT should I do when Johnny falls and cuts his leg? What should I do when Mary catches hold of the hot poker? What should I do when Jean spills boiling water on her hand? Or what should I do when any of the hundred and one accidents happen to the children?

These are some of the common emergencies which the mother frequently meets in her day's work, and oftentimes she does not know just what is the best thing to do at the moment. A first-aid kit in the kitchen solves the problem both for what should be done and for the supplies needed. A first-aid kit does not necessarily mean an elaborate affair. It may vary from a small wooden box containing a few supplies to a large expensive cabinet which can be purchased fully equipped at a drug store.

In planning a kit remember that everything put into it must be absolutely clean. We should include sterile bandages of different width, sterile dressings, a triangular bandage, a package of sterile absorbent cotton, a pair of sharp scissors—to be used only for first-aid work, a pair of sterile tweezers, a small bottle of iodine, a bottle of caron oil, a jar of vaseline, a package of safety pins, a roll of half-inch adhesive tape, a measuring glass.

More supplies may be included, but the above should meet the demand of minor accidents. It is helpful to have a list of treatments for emergencies pasted on the lid of the box, so that there will be no doubt as to what to do.

## Cuts and Scratches

"What should I do when Johnny falls and cuts his leg?"

Well the cut may vary from a scratch where the surface of the skin is broken, to a deep wound accompanied by bleeding. Be sure your own hands are clean, then remember that the cut must be cleaned and freed from particles of dirt. This can be done by washing with water that has been boiled; and foreign substances can be removed from the surface with sterile tweezers. The bleeding itself tends to remove the dirt. In a minor cut the blood clots and stops the bleeding. Apply iodine and bandage the cut. For deeper wounds accompanied by excessive bleeding try to stop the bleeding by exerting pressure on the blood vessel between the cut and heart, if the blood is bright red and flows in a jerky motion, and on the side removed from the heart if the blood is dark red and flows evenly. If the wound is deep, send for medical assistance.

If a rusty nail has entered the flesh, allow the wound to bleed if possible without causing too great a loss of blood, and apply iodine freely.

Do not neglect cuts or scratches, for if the general health is poor, or if a dirty or rusty article has caused the wound, serious results may follow.

## For Burns

"What should I do when Mary catches hold of the hot poker, or when Jean spills boiling water on her hand?"

Keep the air from the burn or scald by applying a dressing made by soaking gauze in a baking soda solution, one teaspoon baking soda to one cup water, or apply a dressing of caron oil, equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Other reagents which may be used satisfactorily are salad oil, olive oil, glycerine, lard or unsalted butter. When a blister forms do not break it. In any case remember that the idea in treating burns and scalds is to keep the air out. Too much care can not be given to burns and scalds to prevent scars or deformities.

"What should I do when Annie's dress catches fire?"

Smother the flames, make her roll on the floor or ground and throw over her some big article such as a coat or a blanket to extinguish the flames. On no account allow the child to run, for in so doing she is fanning the flames.

## Fainting

Fainting is caused by an insufficient supply of blood to the brain. Lay the person on their back, and so lower the head in order that the blood may flow more easily to the head. Loosen all tight clothing, and allow the patient fresh air. Cold water on the forehead may help to revive the patient. Do not let a crowd gather around the person.

A nose bleed is often serious and hard to check. Have the patient sit before an open window with the head back slightly and hands above the head. Loosen the tight clothing. Apply ice, cold sponge, or something cold over the nose and on the back of the neck. Put the feet in hot water. Have the patient keep the mouth open so that there will be no danger of breathing through the nose.

When foreign matter lodges in the eye, draw the upper eyelid down over the lower lid so the lower lashes can remove the particle. If the substance is on the eye-ball, roll the lid over a small pencil or match, and wipe the lid with a camel's hair brush, or with a moistened corner of a handkerchief towards the nose, so the particle may go into a tear.

If the eye is irritated, bathe with hot boracic acid solution (strength, one teaspoonful to one pint of water). Little eye cups aid greatly in bathing the eye and can be purchased for a very small price.

If something sharp is embedded in the eyeball pull out the lower lid and drop in olive oil or castor oil on the eyeball, close the lids and apply a soft pad and bandage to keep the eyeball steady; take the patient to a doctor at once.

When something sticks in a child's throat, if coughing does not dislodge it, try loosen it with the fingers, but do not injure the membranes. If the particle cannot be removed give mashed potatoes or soft bread, or some bulky food which will surround the bone. If the particle is sharp do not give purgative medicine. When the particle is in the windpipe hold the child by the feet and slap on the shoulders.

If the baby drinks or eats some poisonous substance, in general when the substance is unknown, and when the lips and mouth are not stained, give the child an emetic—something to produce vomiting—or give a quick-acting purgative. Common emetics are warm water, warm salt solution, or mustard and water, for a child half to one teaspoon mustard in a glass of warm water. Have the child drink the solution to produce vomiting and so remove the poison. Save the substance vomited for analysis.

In cases where the patient is not insensible, give milk, raw eggs beaten with milk or water, cream and flour beaten together, barley water or thin gruel. Strong tea neutralizes many poisons.

When a person has swallowed poison and appears to be going to sleep, prevent sleep by walking him, slapping him, using a wet towel or giving strong, black coffee.

If a strong alkali such as lye is the poison, wash the mouth freely with water and then with lemon juice or vinegar and water, and then let the patient sip a little of it. Give the patient oil, salad, olive, or codliver

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## What film does

Film is that viscous coat you feel. Much of it resists the tooth brush, clings and stays.

Soon that film discolors, then forms dingy coats. That's how white teeth lose luster.

Film also causes most tooth troubles. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Few people who brush teeth in old ways escape some film-caused trouble.

## Two better ways

Dental science has found two

ways to fight that film. One acts to disintegrate the film at all stages of formation. The other removes it without harmful scouring.

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## How to Recognize Two Pests that Menace Western Wheat

Two important insect pests that menace the wheat of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are the Hessian Fly and the Wheat Stem Saw-Fly. Learn to separate these two insects.

### The Hessian Fly

The larvae of the Hessian Fly cluster above a joint or near the base of the plant, *outside of the stem*. Attack in the growing season may be recognized by a sickly, stunted appearance, the middle shoot often being killed or the entire plant destroyed. Infested fields show a patchy appearance, gaps being present in the rows.

### The Wheat Stem Saw Fly

The grubs which do the damage are found *inside the stem*, and tunnels are formed through all the joints, ultimately cutting the stem level with the ground. The presence of dust-like borings characterizes the work of this insect.

For control of these insects write for Pamphlets No. 6 and No. 30 to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Letters or parcels up to 11 ounces in weight may be sent post free if addressed as above.

### DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Arthur Gibson,  
Dominion Entomologist

Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects,  
Entomological Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

N. Criddle,  
Treesbank, Man.

K. M. King,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Write  
for  
Pamphlet



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oil on account of its soothing qualities. For phosphorous poisoning do not follow up with oil.

If a strong acid has been the poison wash the mouth freely with water, then with an alkali such as lime water, soda solution, magnesia, and let the patient sip a little. Follow with oil. Do not give soda or potash in cases of oxalic acid poisoning.

For carbolic acid poisoning give milk and Epsom salts, one pint of milk and half an ounce of Epsom salts and treat according to general rules.

For bichloride of mercury poisoning give an emetic, follow with milk, lime water or egg albumen, but never oil.

In any emergency remember that you must not get excited, that you must think and act quickly, observe symptoms and report accurately to the physician. In serious accidents send for medical assistance at once, and in the meantime do what you know should be done.

## Sunday Visiting on the Farm

Continued from Page 11

come and see us some time when you happen to come to the city," but they say, "Get your bag packed and come in with us for several weeks," and they mean it too.

We must cultivate the get-together spirit in our rural communities and give and take, cultivate the true friendliness and how better can this be done than by entertaining our friends in our own homes on the only day there seems to be time to entertain?

In order to promote prosperity in this fine province which certainly has a future ahead of it, be friendly, be neighborly, stretch out a friendly helping hand. A friendly community attracts new comers, while an unfriendly back-biting spirit in a community repels the right class of people. The more people attracted to a community the quicker that place prospers.

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No. 1731—Slip-On Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

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No. 1725—Pretty Afternoon Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide and ¼ yard 30-inch contrasting.

No. 1738—Pretty Frock for Little Daughter. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of material, with 2½ yards of binding.

No. 1472—Becoming Dress for Full Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48



inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 6½ yards of ruffling.

No. 1741—Porch Dress or Bungalow Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with ¼ yard 14-inch contrasting and 4½ yards of binding.

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## Pursuing Fabric Facts

Continued from Page 6

used on the surface of goods is combined with cotton like the sweater material in the illustration, the words, 'wool plated,' or other equally suitable term should be printed on the label as a guide for the consumer.

"Many fibres used in manufacturing today give good service but when we pay for 'all linen' or 'pure silk' we do not want to discover afterwards that the goods have been adulterated with cheaper fibres that are neither linen or silk. To most people the term 'pure wool' means a fabric or garment that is 100 per cent. wool of good quality, never made into cloth before. As a matter of fact it may mean anything—instead of a fabric consisting entirely of one fibre it may be a mixture of wool and cotton or wool and artificial silk.

"The question of adulteration is not confined to wool alone, for cotton is combined with linen so skilfully that only an analyst can detect its presence. Artificial silk, which is a good fibre in itself, is substituted for that which comes from the silk worm. Weighting is added to silks to make a little go a long way, with the result that the fabric 'cuts' under the strain of the metal. Processes used in manufacturing today are so clever that it is impossible for the public to

judge accurately the quality of a fabric. "It is our job in this department," concluded Miss Moore, "to encourage the production of honest merchandise and the printing of reliable advertising. We believe that our work develops confidence in our firm on the part of the manufacturer and the customer."

It is encouraging to find that some retailers are beginning to see the value of securing the confidence of the public. Unfortunately there are too few who maintain departments where the products sold are tested by experts. To my knowledge there are only two such laboratories at present in Canada, but at any rate, a start in the right direction has been made. We women should "back to the limit" any organization which is striving to place honest goods on the market. Owing to the clever ways that fabrics are adulterated by modern methods the average woman has no way of finding out whether she is being defrauded.

It is also our duty to study the question of textile legislation so that the organizations to which we belong will be behind some kind of "fabric insurance." Before pure food laws were framed people said it would be impossible to put them into force. Years of experience have revealed the fallacy of such declarations. However, we must be cautious and reasonable in our demands.

## For Early Autumn



No. 1771—Attractive Summer Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yards of 27-inch contrasting material.

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## Concerning Steam Cookers

A Square-oven Type that Works Successfully

I WAS much interested in Mrs. Whitmore's article on the pressure cooker, which appeared in The Guide of August 8. Some years ago when steam pressure cookers just came on the market I secured one at a rather alarming price. It was made of aluminum, but unlike Mrs. Whitmore's was very heavy. It held three quart jars at a time. My first venture was with crab apples. I followed directions closely, waited until the indicator on the dial went back to zero and unclamped the cover. There was a loud report and a wild ascension of cooked crabs. Literally the walls and ceiling of my kitchen were plastered with crab-apples to the great delight of the male members of my family, who went into spasms of laughter as soon as they entered the kitchen door. The next attempt with beet greens was no more successful. However, I learned by experience how to keep the covers on the jars and had great success in canning fruit and vegetables. The fruit retained its shape and flavor and the vegetables were excellent.

In canning large amounts of fruit and vegetables I found the three-quart cooker rather small. I felt I could not afford a larger one and in looking around for a substitute I discovered the Toledo Steam Cooker, of the square oven type. It has proved most satisfactory. Like the pressure cooker, the steam cooker requires little water, and one burner on an oil stove will easily heat the amount of water required for steam. A whistle warns one when the water is getting low.

The cooker is a "two-story" affair with extra racks making four shelves in all. Sixteen quarts of fruit or vegetables may be cooked at once. Small fruits, etc., require sixteen minutes for sterilization. Like the pressure cooker, the Toledo cooker may be used for cooking meats and vegetables. Meat cooked in this way is tender and delicious. Vegetables cooked by steam retain their mineral salts. I have found it especially good in cooking squash and pumpkin.

At Christmas one can make cakes and puddings wholesale and steam them all at once. (I first steam my fruit cake then bake it). It is such a relief to have it all done at once.

For steaming fowl the cooker is excellent and, like the pressure cooker, a variety of meat, vegetables and puddings may be cooked at the same time without the flavors mixing. The Toledo cooker is not quite as rapid as the pressure cooker, but is very much less expensive and very, very useful.—A.B.C.

Editor's Note: Judging from the number of letters received by The Guide asking for information regarding pressure cookers, since Mrs. Whitmore's article was published, farm women are greatly interested in this practical labor-saver. Those who wish to know the makes of cookers on the market and prices of same write to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

## The Wheat Thief

Continued from Page 5

wages and set out to walk to town. The others separated with some sullen mutterings, but Larson accepted the situation with apparent good grace. During the afternoon the sun came out and Moore prepared to resume his threshing.

That night Taylor, still a prey to gloomy thoughts, found himself unable to sleep. The inactivity of the last few days had had its effect. In vain he settled himself—past events crowded through his too-active brain in discomfiting procession. Suddenly he sat up with a start as a stealthy figure crossed the grey square of an open doorway framed in the surrounding blackness of the barn. "I wonder what Larson can be up to?" he said to himself, as he rose and went quietly to the door. He watched Larson cross the farmyard towards the threshing machine; saw him stoop to pick up something from the ground. Taylor remained in the shadow of the barn until the other had climbed to the top of the separator and was busying himself with something there. Then he walked over and enquired in

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as casual a voice as he could assume, "What are you doing up there at this time of night?"

Startled, Larson turned. "It's you, is it?" he growled, and launched himself from where he crouched. Then as the surprised Taylor was overborne, Larson cried loudly for help. Soon the men began to rush from the caboose and quickly surrounded the pair struggling on the ground. Last of all, Moore came running from the house with a lantern in his hand.

"What is the meaning of all this?" he demanded hotly.

"Look inside the separator and you'll see," panted Larson. "Your friend the jail-bird has been getting even."

The lanky separator man climbed up and after much fumbling drew out a good-sized boulder. "As big as my head!" he exclaimed. "That would have made short work of your separator, Mr. Moore, if we had tried to put it through in the morning."

Taylor, who had risen and was standing in the midst of the excited group, now realized for the first time what had happened and how the circumstances had been turned against him. The thought sprang into his tortured mind that Larson had intended from the beginning to injure him. Instantly he sprang and succeeded in getting home one well-directed blow before many hands seized and held him. Larson went down like a ten-pin and Taylor stood unresisting, glad to feel the pain of his smarting knuckles. "Damn you," he cried, "must you always spoil things for me?"

Then he felt a heavy hand upon his shoulder, and turning, looked into Moore's gaunt face.

"I would've expected a better return than this," said the old man bitterly, and added scornfully, "even from you."

Taylor winced. "So I am to be unheard again?" he asked.

"Talk will only make things worse. Ye may have to face a judge again." Someone chuckled at the slight emphasis he put on the word "again." "Meanwhile," he continued, "you git off'n this place and don't come on it again on any excuse. I'll send your team over tomorrow." Taylor glanced at the hostile face, then the word "jail-bird" recurred to his mind and he turned to obey.

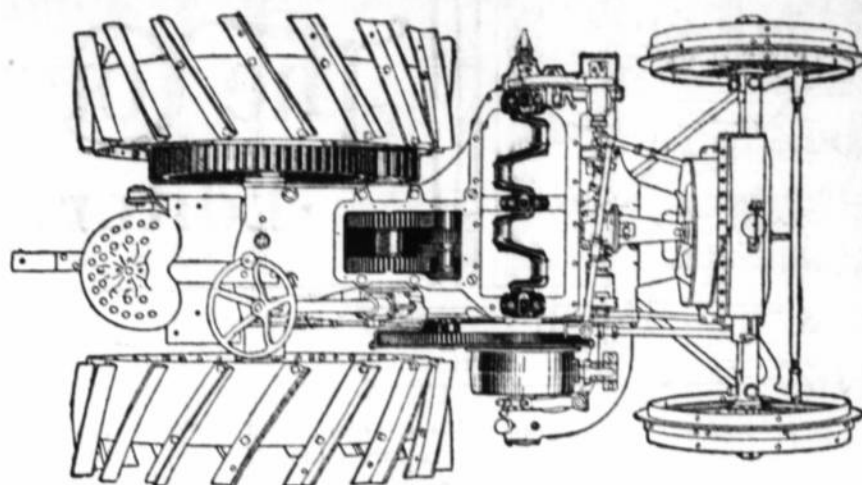
Suddenly he heard Mary's voice. He had not noticed her join the group. "Don't go," she called, and then, her brown eyes flashing, "You seem to forget that I am quite as interested as you are," she said to her father. "You must give us a chance to explain."

"I think it's time for me to interfere," said the separator man surprisingly. He turned up the inside pocket of his coat and disclosed a metal badge bearing the letters, "R.C.M.P." and a number. "It happens that I am in the secret service, and I have been following up this man ever since that mine strike." To Larson, "You know the one I mean. I've got all the evidence I need now, Mr. Moore, this man, not Taylor, put the stone in your separator. I watched him do it." He held up his hand as Larson seemed about to speak. "You are under arrest and it is my duty to tell you that from now on everything you say will be used against you. Come along."

Mary, Taylor and Moore were left alone. "Now perhaps you'll listen," she said to her father. "Joe, tell him about that affair—that you were only a young homesteader, and that the man sold you horses and promised to carry you over the fall if you didn't get a crop. That you had no crop and still he took the horses back and you got panicky and thought you'd have to give up your land and stole his wheat to get even. Tell him."

Moore looked at her in amaze. "Then you knew about it?" he asked. "Certainly. Joe told me. The only things I didn't know was that Larson was the man and that you were making any fuss about it. Why couldn't you leave the past to bury itself?"

Moore, a little sheepish, glanced at the separator, then back to Taylor and held out his hand. "Joe," he said, "I owe you too much ever to speak of this again." And then, "well, tomorrow I guess I'll have to go to town and get me a new engineer."



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THE extreme durability and economy of Case tractors is due to simplicity of design, and care taken to reduce friction. On all sizes, the drive is direct to both rear wheels. Simple spur gears throughout avoid friction and thrust. The heat treated steel gears resist wear. All shafts are unusually rigid to resist all strain. Teeth are cut to roll instead of rub on one another, and their surfaces are smooth and hard.

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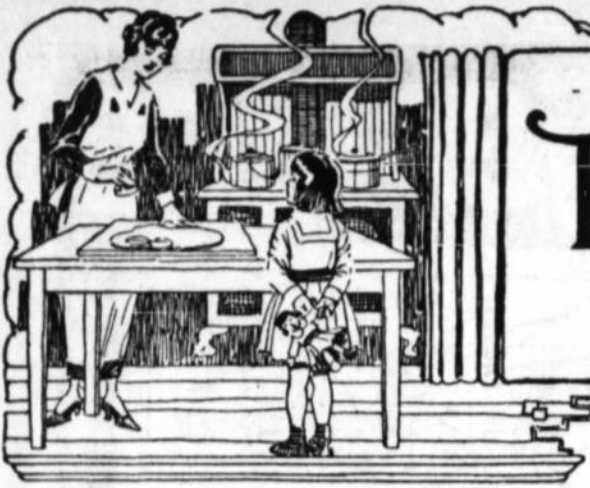
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# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



### Looking Back

Sometimes, unless we deliberately pause and look back, we are apt to forget the advance we have made along certain lines. We are enjoying many privileges and rights today which were won at great cost of time, thought and effort. We accept these improvements never, perhaps, really appreciating the effort and never quite realizing what great changes have been brought about.

During the July just passed a convention of women was held at Seneca Fall, to mark the 75th anniversary of the first convention held in the United States, at the same place in 1848, to secure equal rights for women.

Alice Stone Blackwell, writing in *The Nation*, points out that that meeting was an important milestone on a road which we have not reached the end of yet, but in looking back at that early convention we can see how amazing has been the advance.

Speaking of conditions as they affected women at the time that first meeting was held, she says: "At that time it was a different world for women. All married women's property and earnings belonged to her husband. He was the sole guardian of the children, and if he died before her he could bequeath them away from her to strangers. She could not sue or be sued, could not make a will or contract. He had the legal right to lock her up and to beat her in moderation—which was interpreted as meaning with a stick no thicker than a man's thumb. Women were shut out from almost all opportunities for higher education. . . . There were no free public high schools for girls. There were almost no organizations of women except the church sewing circles, and it was thought unwomanly even to belong to a temperance society. . . . Except among quakers, public opinion ridiculed and condemned unsparingly any woman who addressed an audience even for the noblest object."

At that meeting a "Declaration of Sentiments" was drawn up which was modeled after the Declaration of Independence, stating eighteen grievances of women. This was adopted with a series of resolutions that took modern advanced ground, and demanded among other things an equal standard of morals for men and women. The only resolution which was not passed unanimously was one asking for woman suffrage, and it was only passed with a small majority. One hundred and fifty men and women signed the declaration, but some withdrew their names when the newspapers ridiculed the whole affair.

We have travelled many miles along the road of progress since that early convention of women. Public opinion regarding woman's place has greatly changed since then. But we are still constantly finding out anew that there is only one way for human beings to work towards happiness, and that is with the man and woman working together for the good of both.

### Kate Douglas Wiggin

Kate Douglas Wiggin, whose death was announced just recently, has endeared herself to vast numbers of girls and women, and to not a few men readers. They will remember her best by the characters which she created in her books of fiction which were intensely real, lovable, everyday people. They will remember the original touches of humor she so cleverly worked into the words and actions of those same characters. The girls of today who will be the mothers of tomorrow will pass down to their daughters the books of Kate Douglas Wiggin, and her memory will be green for many years to come.

She was born in Philadelphia in 1857, and moved with her family in childhood to Maine, where she remained till she was seventeen—"all the years that count most," she is quoted as saying. Then the family moved to California, and upon the death of her stepfather, and the loss of his estate, the young girl turned to writing to earn money. She sold her first story, *Half a Dozen House-*

Keepers, to *St. Nicholas* magazine for a good sum of money. Besides her writing she was busy with kindergarten work, and she is credited with organizing the first free kindergarten for poor children on the Pacific coast. She helped organize a famous training school for kindergarten teachers, and sent them out to other states.

She married Samuel B. Wiggin, of San Francisco, in 1880. Nine years later her husband died. Although she married again to George C. Riggs, of New York, in 1895, she continued to write under the name of Wiggin.

Her many books include: *The Bird's Christmas Carol*, *Timothy's Quest*, *A Cathedral Courtship*, *The Penlope Books* (3 vols.), *Marm Lisa*, *The Diary of a Goose Girl*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, *New Chronicles of Rebecca*, *Rose o' the River*, and *Kindergarten Principles and Practices*. Some of her books have been translated into other languages. It is estimated that she wrote over a dozen books, some of which were written in collaboration with her sister, Nora Smith. She was intensely interested in children, and in the education of children. She wrote some poetry and dramatized *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, which was the "best seller" among her books. She spent a part of each year abroad, mostly in England, and was loved by English as well as by American and Canadian readers.

Her last book, an autobiography with the attractive title, *My Garden of Memories*, was finished awhile ago, but has not yet been published.

### BOOKS

By Mary Carolyn Davies

Here in the ancient citadel  
Of dreams, where dwell  
The great, we softly walk and speak today;  
And they,  
Hid each within his book, hear what we say;  
And know our awkward reverence, and care;  
And in our dreamings share.

Makers of dreams and music and delight,  
Makers of books, we thank you! Gay, austere,  
You have given us this sword, this key, this light.  
All that the race knows, it has left us here;  
All beauty it has gathered from all lands,  
Locked in a book, it lays within our hands.

The still and secret places of the mind  
That are a darkness, find  
Their only light  
In books, those torches bright.

No man but is a poet in his soul  
And answers books as equals, though he bars  
His heart to other men. We are made whole  
By books, as by great spaces and the stars.

Groping we live, and groping still we die,  
And other books can help us find each other,  
And find our own souls, hidden deeper yet.  
Only a book can make us quite forget  
The pain called life a little while. Oh, then,  
Come, rest in shade of books, all weary men.  
Oh, then, come drink of books, all thirsty souls!

And you who have the gift of truth to give,  
Strip yourself ruthlessly of dreams, hopes, goals—  
Put all you value in a book—and live.

### The Teacher and the Home

A movement which has become very popular in Canada and the United States during the last few years has been the formation of Parent-Teachers' Associations. These organizations have as their aim the bringing together of the school and the

home, and the establishing of a better understanding and a stronger sympathy between the two most important factors in the life of the child. It is a move in a right direction, and has accomplished worth-while results in many places.

Sometimes we are apt to make the mistake of thinking that we have to have a specially created organization before we can take part in any good movement. We overlook the fact that individual effort has always counted for much. In the school, perhaps more than anywhere else, individual interest and sympathy count greatly.

Once again teachers and scholars are facing a new year of work. In many cases they are meeting each other for the first time, and the teacher is a stranger in the community which she serves. She is confronted with the difficult task of getting to know the children and understanding the influence of the homes from which they come.

Without discounting in any way the benefits that come by having committees of local organizations visiting the school and taking stock of conditions, we would urge that mothers have a more important piece of work to do by interesting themselves in the person who is to direct the minds of their children for six hours out of every school-day for the coming year. Homes in the country open more readily to teachers than they do in the city. The new teacher with outside interest, perhaps just from college or normal school, can bring fresh interest into the life of the woman in the rural home, while the mother, with her wider experience in life, and her better understanding of local people and conditions, can help the teacher get more firmly established in her work with the children and in the social life of the community. It is the privilege and the duty of every mother to know personally the teacher of her child.

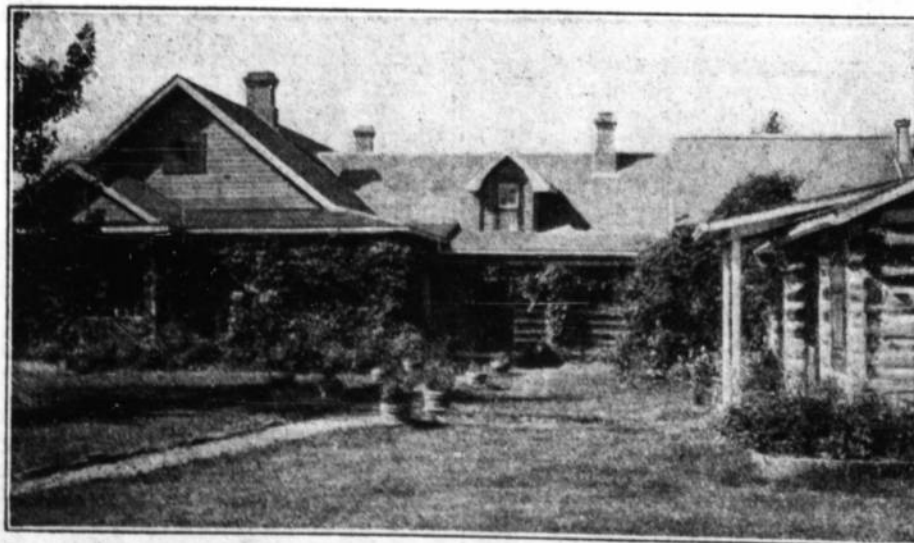
It is such an easy matter and such a deep joy to put a little brightness into the lives of others, that it is a pity we do not do more of it as we pass along life's rugged road. In trying to give pleasure and help to others we often find such unexpected richness of friendship and inspiration for ourselves that it is doubly worth while.

### Notes By the Way

The fourth national conference on child welfare for Canada is being held in Winnipeg, September 11, 12, 13 and 14. It is being held under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare and the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. Sections of the convention will be devoted to: child health, the child in industry, education and recreation, the child in need of special care, and the ethical and spiritual development of the child. Delegates from all parts of the Dominion will be in attendance. Prominent leaders in social welfare and health work in Canada will give addresses and lead in discussions. Dr. Taliaferro Clark, officer in charge of child hygiene in the Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Reynold, director of Social Agencies, Chicago, who have had wide experience in social work in the United States will also address the convention.

Following out its policy of establishing a home branch of the department of agriculture, the United States government has appointed Dr. Louise Stanley as head of the new division. Dr. Stanley is a woman with high academic qualifications, as she has studied at a number of the outstanding American universities. Her thorough training has given her a good general knowledge of scientific methods and standards. She comes to the newly created division with experience in administrative and research work which should go far towards making for success. The government has set aside an appropriation of \$72,000 to carry on the work of the home branch for this year.

Active women writers from all over the Dominion will gather at Vancouver, on September 24, for the convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club.



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Alberta home at High River



### The Best Thing in Your Community

Women working together have been able to secure many wonderful improvements in the communities in which they live. The Grain Growers' Guide is anxious to know what some of these good things are, where they are, how they have been brought about, and the benefits which have resulted from them. Only the people actually living in the country can tell about these, so the following prizes are offered by The Guide for the best letters describing THE BEST THING WE HAVE SECURED IN OUR COMMUNITY:

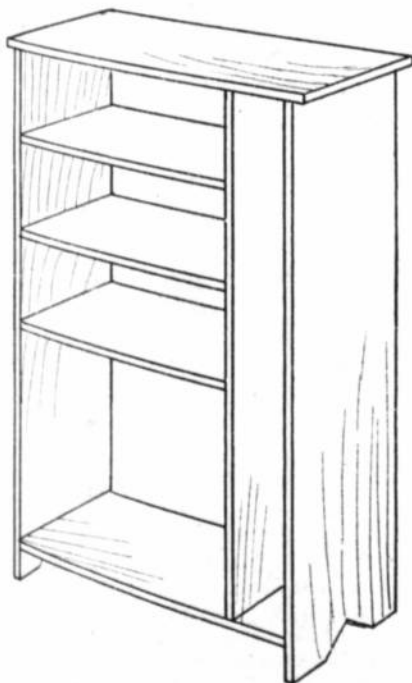
First Prize Letter.....	\$8.00
Second Prize Letter.....	5.00
Third Prize Letter.....	3.00
Fourth Prize Letter.....	2.00

The competition is open to any individual woman or to any organization of women, either the United Farm Women, Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, Women's Institutes, Homemakers, Daughters of the Empire, or Ladies Aid societies, or to any other women's organization which may be at work.

The letter may describe any improvement or community effort, but it must be something which really has happened or been brought about. It may be that it will be a rest room in the local marketing centre, a library, a community hall, the securing of the services of a public health nurse or a doctor. It may be the establishment of a health clinic or the organization of a hospital district and the building of a hospital. It may be the building of a church or the bettering of a school, or it may be any one of a hundred things which can and is being done to improve conditions in a rural community. The letter must tell of what benefit it has been. Names of writers will be held in confidence if they so desire. The competition will close on October 20. Address all letters to The Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### Handy Laundry Cabinet

In my cabinet there are four shelves two and a half feet long and one foot wide, the bottom one being high enough to accommodate the wringer and washboard. On the others I keep clothes lines, pins, soap, blueing, lye and all other laundry necessities. At the right of the shelves is an upright compartment six inches wide and high enough to admit my ironing board. The cabinet was made from odd pieces of



lumber, and with a coat of bluish grey paint, looks neat and is easily cleaned.

—Mrs. O. R. K.

Editor's Note.—A door could easily be put on this cupboard so that the washing equipment would be kept free from dust.

Time is often lost in finding that spool of black thread and the big needle to sew the hole dad has just burned in his pocket. To overcome this I simply drove two rows of inch nails in a convenient spot on the wall. I keep a supply of thread and the scissors on these and have a needle cushion and thimble pocket immediately below.—Mrs. W.E.D.

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On Face. Itched and Burned.  
Caused Loss of Sleep.

"I was troubled awfully with pimples on my face. Little white spots formed at first which later broke out in large, red pimples that festered and scaled over. They itched and burned causing loss of sleep, and my face was disfigured.

"Other remedies were used without success. A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some, and after using them about a week I got relief. I continued using them and in a month was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Lilian Warner, Williamsburg, Ontario.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lynans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Hot School Lunch a Success

Continued from Page 8

the teachers' desk as each child passes out.

Few projects are an unqualified success. For instance, we wish that all the children were partaking of the daily hot dish; that all lunch box contents conformed to the scientific principles of food hygiene. But on the whole we have little cause for regret. The cost is negligible—3.4 cents per day for each child, and for this they get cocoa three days a week, a milk soup one day and a vegetable using milk the fifth day. One of the chief aims of the whole project is to emphasize a milk and vegetable diet, but these must be chosen with due regard to cost and attention demanded in preparation.

### Some Results

There is a vastly increased general interest in food values, and the benefits to be expected from a right selection of foods. The noon lunch motivates, as nothing else could, the teaching of household science. In the high school

especially there is a keen interest in cookery, and an almost inordinate pride when the results of home practice in this line justify expectations. And this pride is not alone confined to the pupils. Parents glow with satisfaction in their daughters' culinary achievements, and frequently give it expression. There is a most noticeable improvement in the lunches brought from home; fruit takes the place of a surfeit of sweets, and milk or cocoa quench thirsts that had yielded heretofore only to tea or coffee.

Not the least, by any means, of the good results attained is to be found in the more wholesome use of the noon hour. Under supervision and with so much time being devoted to eating and clearing up afterwards, there is less time and opportunity for mischief, gossip and rough play. There is greater cleanliness in eating and the schoolrooms are kept in neater condition. Moreover the public is pleased with the present state of affairs and at a recent ratepayers' meeting extended a vote of satisfaction to the household science teacher and asked that the noon lunch be continued.

## Winnipeg Garden Show

Coming at Climax of Season of Local Horticultural Shows, Winnipeg Garden Show Assembles Best From Wide Area

THERE is a peculiar significance in being able to set down in print that the Winnipeg Garden Show set a new high water mark in point of excellence and variety of exhibits. Ten years ago Gainford Marquis, and Glencarnock Victor and Seager Wheeler's wheat set standards in agricultural shows that we will not surpass for some few years yet. But the endeavor represented in the products at a horticultural show is a new thing in Western Canada. New possibilities are unfolded every year. The ever increasing number of new names among the entrants confirms the impression that any enquiring traveller through the better farming districts will form that

we are on the eve of an incredible expansion in this direction.

Premier Bracken, in opening the show, called attention that it was forty years ago that the late A. P. Stevenson planted the first improved plum tree in this province, at what is now the corner of Notre Dame and Portage Avenues within a hundred yards of the busiest corner of Winnipeg, and only a few city blocks from the Winnipeg Rink where the garden show was held.

### The Apple Show

As usual the chief interest centred in the fruit display, and premier honors in the apple section went to Stevenson's Pine Grove Nursery, and other of his Morden fellow-townsmen. The Steven-



### Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine

The above is a reproduction of the front cover of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, only that the real cover is in colors as are many of the inside pages. This issue of our Fashion Magazine is by far the best yet, and you cannot afford to miss it. Not only does it show all the styles for Fall and Winter and so acts as a guide as to what you should wear both at home and when away from home, but it also contains many styles for the children for play, school and dress-up occasions, and suggestions for Christmas gifts which can be made at home. Also, it contains illustrated lessons in stitches you should know, difficult parts of home dressmaking and trimmings. The low price of the patterns will show you why it would pay you to obtain a copy of this book, the price of which you will save many times over by having it. Send 10c (in stamps or coin) to our Fashion Department for your copy.

son display contained twenty different varieties of named standard apples, and six varieties of crabs. Among the apples were noticed the Red Wing and Tonka, two varieties that have come into great popularity with Minnesota farmers in the last few years.

Robert Stevenson had this to say about his display, that owing to the dry weather prevailing in South-eastern

**KEATING'S  
KILLS**

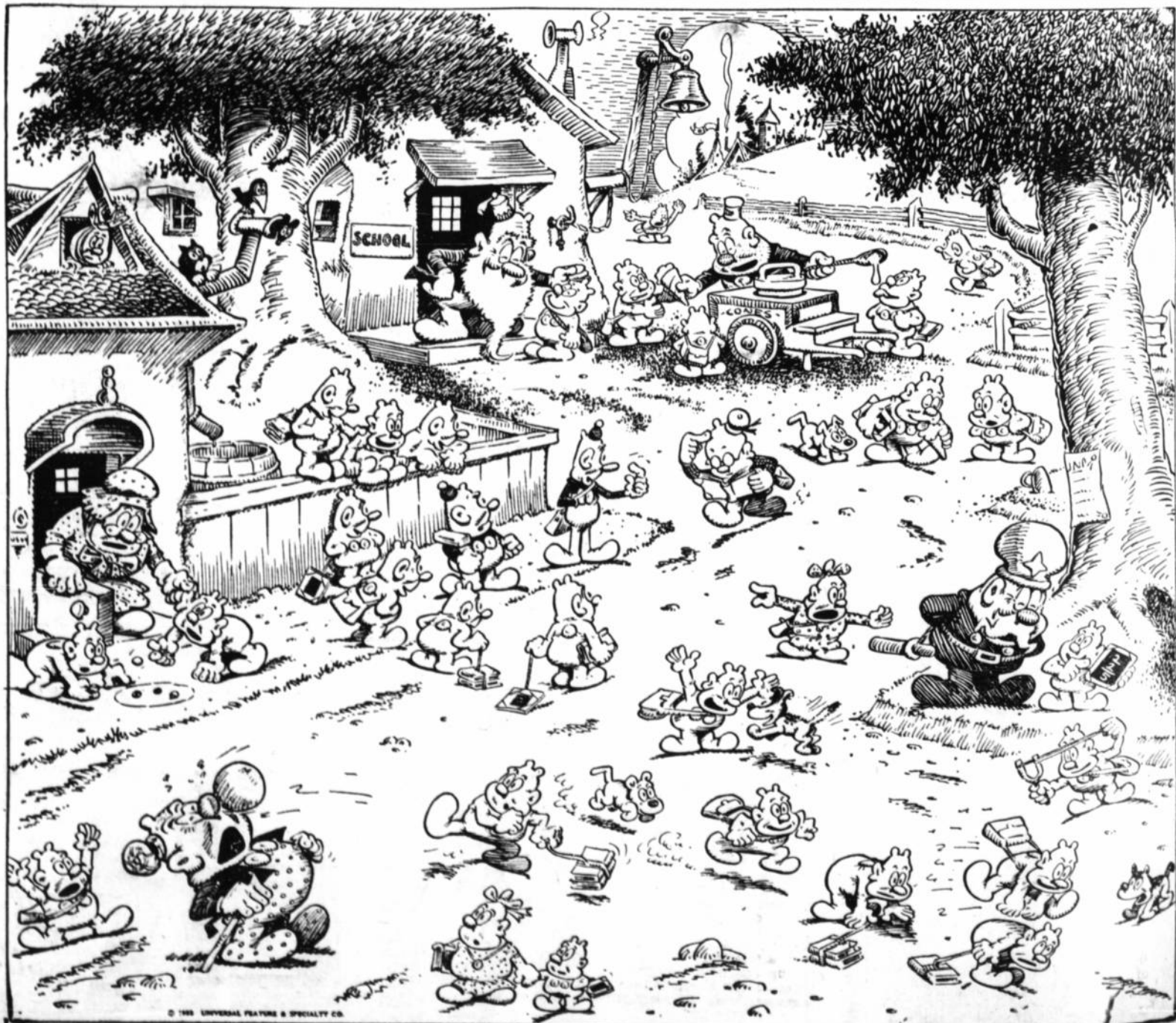
BUGS  
FLEAS  
MOTHS  
BEETLES

PACKAGE 10¢, 20¢, 40¢

Sprinkle in chicken houses and on chickens and fowls to **KILL LICE**

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON IN DOOVILLE

On Monday morning the big bell at the corner of the schoolhouse rang out, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong. The little Doo Dads filed in and took their seats. Roly and Poly had been promoted and were in the fifth grade. Percy was in the seventh grade, but most of the little Doo Dads were in the first grade, and all week long they have been learning to spell and count. Now it is Friday afternoon and school is over. This day, Old Sleepy Sam was very wise. Just outside the schoolroom door he parked his ice cream cart. He has sold many cones to the little school Doo Dads. The little chap by the step is Mrs. Malone's little boy. He has done very well and Doc Sawbones is patting him on the head for being such a good little Doo Dad. On the way home Percy reads a book that tells all about bugs and things. For some reason the little Doo Dads do not like him very well. Roly has placed a chip on his shoulder and Poly is trying to persuade Percy to knock it off. Percy is so very busy reading that the chances are that he will pass right by and never know that they were talking to him. The little Mother Doo Dad caught the two little fellows playing marbles right in front of her door. Surely, that is no place for little Doo Dads to play marbles! Back and forth went the big, hard ball—between the two little Doo Dads who were playing "catch." In walked Old Man Grouch, stopped the big ball with his nose, and now he is making an awful racket. Hoopee!—up and over and on go the little Doo Dads in their game of leap frog. They certainly are having a lolly time. The little tiny chap under the big tree is very proud at having learned so much. He is showing Flannelfeet how he has learned to do sums. Flannelfeet seems to be greatly amused!





Manitoba this year all the fruit was of smaller size.

The display of the Dominion Experimental Farm was instructive as well as being a delightful spectacle, for Supt. Leslie had on view a large number of hybrid apples and second generation hybrids, which gave an indication of what is being done by scientific fruit breeding to evolve a hardy apple for general western distribution.

#### Plums in Profusion

In plums W. J. Boughen as usual was the chief winner, capturing every first prize. In Mr. Boughen's collection were Mammoth, Assiniboine, Wilson River (a new selected native that won first in the class for native plums), Surprise, Opata, Sapa, Wachampa, another Hanson hybrid, similar in appearance to Opata, and Tom Thumb cherries. Mr. Boughen volunteered the information that he had never failed to get fruit from Tom Thumb cherries the year after they were set out, and that this was also a common experience with Sapa and Opata, particularly the former.

The plum display of the Morden Experimental Farm also deserves notice. Mr. Leslie showed two fine plates of Omaha and Waneta plums. The first he believes to be the best quality plum that can be grown in Canada. The other variety has the distinction of being the largest of all the plums hardy enough for northern culture. It may be well to add that while these varieties have been hardy at Morden, Mr. Boughen expresses some doubt as to their suitability for general distribution, as they have not been entirely hardy with him.

By the number of exhibits, the varieties Pembina and Cree seem to be fairly well distributed. These are Hansen hybrids, of a later vintage than Opata, Sapa and Sansota, to all appearances hardy, of good quality, and the first named larger than the early hybrids. Some exhibits of Kaga and Emerald were also exhibited.

Owing to the lateness of the season small fruit does not make a good display at the annual Winnipeg show. Progressive strawberries is of course the exception. Mr. Boughen and a few others showed exhibits of a currant called Prince Albert which deserves mention. No class had been provided for currants because of the lateness of the season, but Mr. Boughen states that on his Valley River nursery, this variety has been bearing continuously for a month. This habit ought to earn a place for this little known sort.

Several growers showed grapes, to the astonishment of the good city folks. Of the varieties shown, Hungarian undoubtedly has the largest individual grapes, but for size of cluster, Alpha has the palm. No class has been provided for grapes, but their increasing culture will shortly earn recognition.

The vegetable show was large and varied, drawing largely from the market gardens in the vicinity of Winnipeg. Particular mention should be made of a tomato exhibit by the Brandon Horticultural Society, which included thirty named varieties.

#### From North of 53

Among the displays made by various Horticultural Societies, it may surprise some readers to know, that among the best was one from The Pas, Manitoba, on the Hudson's Bay Railroad, 230 miles north of the American boundary. This exhibit moreover contained cucumbers of a size unsurpassed, and water melons and musk melons, which, though they cannot be spoken of in the same unqualified terms, were a tribute to the skill and enterprise of the northern gardeners.

Manitoba is acquiring a large number of expert beekeepers as the exhibit of honey, beeswax, and observation hives would indicate. It is interesting to note that this summer for the first time, comb honey was peddled from door to door in Winnipeg extensively. And ten years ago we were still arguing as to whether bees would thrive in this rigorous climate.

Eggs were shown in limited number and judged by Prof. Herner, of the Agricultural College.

The display of flowers was of course, a thing of more particular interest to gardeners about town, but has some interest as showing what may be accomplished at these latitudes.



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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



I Won't Retire!

The life of me, I can not see why any man of fifty-three, with twenty, thirty years ahead, whose brain is clear and blood is red, should quit his job to cross his knees and loiter around in slothful ease. A man retired, he simply must acquire indifference and rust! Accustomed to the rooster's crow, the pitchfork and the garden hoe, the daily chores, the steady grind, the active hand, the busy mind—how can he quit a life like that, take on unnecessary fat, and yet expect to keep in trim? He can not for the life of him! Why should a farmer move to town and there supinely settle down, unless, of course, himself or wife must really have a softer life, because of eyesight growing dim, of rheumatism in the limb, of bunions, pleurisy or gout, or horse power slowly playing out? Suppose a man has made a pile—enough to quit and live in style, with servant girls to cook the meals, why should he elevate his heels, why should he tilt his rocking chair, and say, "I'm fixed, so I don't care?" It's always true an active man who follows such a foolish plan must soon turn up his mortal toes and slide into his last repose! I long ago made up my mind I'll never leave the farm behind, until, perchance, there comes a day when I'm no good and in the way! I'm on the job, head, tooth and nail, until my powers begin to fail!

## BUNIONS

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**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 18. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

### LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

#### HORSES

**FOR SALE—SEVEN MARES AND THREE geldings, some broken. \$550 cash. Don Waterhouse, Carberry, Man.**

#### CATTLE—Various

##### Shorthorns

**REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.** Ideal for beef and milk, young stock, shipped express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5

##### Ayrshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL calves, from good stock, \$50. Auld & Sons, Brant, Alta. 33-5**

##### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED APRIL DUROCS, LENGTHY, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Stock and Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask.**

##### Berkshires

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, bacon type, high-class, lusty young stock that will give satisfaction. March farrow, \$20; April, \$15; f.o.b. Grenfell. J. H. Wilson, Box 414, Grenfell, Sask. 37-2**

##### Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, READY for service, bacon type, \$35; sows. Papers and crates free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howard McCrimmon, Carman, Man. 37-2**

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE MALES and females, eight weeks, good growthy stock, \$12 each. Leighton Mason, McAuley, Man. 37-2**

**SELLING—FOUR MONTHS OLD YORKSHIRE hogs, correct large bacon type, \$18 each. Jas. E. Meagher, Marsden, Sask. 37-3**

**YORKSHIRES—ANY AGE, SEX: GOOD breeding. Wilnot Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 33-5**

##### Hampshires

**REGISTERED BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE hogs. Select spring hogs and sows, \$15 each; unrelated pairs, \$27; three, \$35; papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alberta. 34-6**

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in breeding these animals? Information furnished prospective ranchers. Am one of the pioneers in this industry, am in position to advise you regarding procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island—A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

**SILVER BLACK FOXES—GOOD FOUNDATION stock essential. Dr. Randall's foxes are registered, first in Canada scored by American Fox Breeders' Association. Breeders average over 90 points; like begets like. Write for diary and contracts. Subscribe for Black Fox Magazine or American Fox and Fur Farmer, \$2.25, and learn industry's possibilities. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 30-13**

**COLLIE PUPS—FATHER REGISTERED 2074, descended from Clinker, champion collie dog of world, sold \$12,500. Parents good heelers. Males, \$10; females, \$5.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, staghounds, greyhounds, setters, fox terriers, Persian cats. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5**

**SELLING—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00 each. Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta. 37-3**

**COLLIE PUPS, GOOD WORKING STRAINS, cattle and sheep. Strachan, Minot, Man. 37-3**

### POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

#### Wyandottes

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE APRIL chicks: three pullets, one cockerel, \$9.00; pair, \$5.00; cockerel, \$3.00. November layers, off range. Minutely, Dunblane, Sask. 37-3**

#### Leghorns

**FOR SALE—300 STRAIN FERRIS WHITE Leghorns, \$1.00-\$3.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 36-6**

#### HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 18-26**

#### TAXIDERMISTRY

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 36-6**

#### TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quenel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 30-13**

**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 50 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 28-26**

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FARM SUPPLIES—BEST VALUES ARE offered in sugar, salt and cement in separate car-load orders; also lumber and fence posts. Good variety winter apples, both Ontario and B.C. packs. None better. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 35-3**

**CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 37-3**

#### NURSERY STOCK

**BLACK CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, rhubarb. Best transplanted in fall. Ten roots of either prepaid by mail, \$1.25; five lots for \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5**

#### Rye

**SOW ROSEN RYE—YIELDS 50 PER CENT. more than common rye. No rust, early harvest. Seed guaranteed pure. Free noxious weeds. For sample, price, etc., write Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 35-2**

**WINTER RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL, F.O.B., GROWN from old seed, very hardy variety, and a heavy yielder. Use wintered-over seed. Winter frost kills ergot spores. Send sacks. Wm. Shearer, Gainsborough, Sask. 36-4**

**FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED, 90 CENTS bushel; Rosen fall rye, cleaned, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. Glencarnock Stock and Seed Farms, Jas. D. McGregor, Proprietor, Brandon, Man.**

### Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc

#### WINTER FRUIT SPECIAL!

**GOOD WINTER APPLES—Kings, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Spy, Jonathan, etc. 3 forty lb. crates for \$2.90. Good late cooking and eating PEARS, 3 forty lb. boxes for \$3.30. QUINCE, YUM! YUM! In combination with apple or pear for preserves, fruit-butter or canning, lends a delicious flavor. 3 twenty lb. crates for \$4.00. You can't beat it. Order now. Cash with order. QUALITY FRUIT FARMS, CHILLIWACK, B.C.**

**WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER honey. Orders of two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba, \$10.20 each; Saskatchewan, \$10.50 each; Alberta, \$10.80 each. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 34-12**

**HONEY—CLOVER, WHITE, \$14.50; SLIGHTLY yellow, \$13; slight buckwheat flavor, \$11; mixed honey, \$10 per cwt. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 37-3**

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY—GET MY LOW price and money-back guarantee before you buy. Write today. R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask. 37-7**

**SIX TEN, OR TWELVE FIVE-POUND PAILS clover honey, \$9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-12**

**CLOVER HONEY—\$16 BUYS 12 TEN-POUND pails (crated) on cars, Dublin, Ont. J. A. Rudolph, Route 4, Mitchell, Ont. 35-5**

**SAVE MONEY BUYING FRUITS DIRECT from grower. Write for prices. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 36-5**

**CHOICE MANITOBA HONEY, \$11 PER 60-LB. crate, f.o.b. Belmont, Man. Geo. Watkins. 37-5**

**CLOVER HONEY, FIVE AND TEN-POUND pails, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont.**

## After Threshing

You'll have time to go over the list of surplus farm products that you want to sell this fall.

It may be pure-bred livestock, poultry, dogs, grain or used machinery. Whatever it is, the easiest part of your job is to find the place to sell it. A little Classified ad in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place will reach 75,000 western farm homes and find a buyer for you, and at the cost of only a dollar or two.

We do it for others—we'll do it for you

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, 17 CENTS per pound. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 36-3**

### SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

#### INVENTORS

Manufacturers always consider good inventions. Fortunes are made from New Ideas to suit modern times. Send for Free List of Ideas and circulars. THE RAMSAY COMPANY Patent Attorneys 273 BANK STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.**

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.**

#### BABY OUTFITS

**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY, order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-13**

### FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

#### AUTO AND TRACTOR OWNERS

**MAGNETO REPAIRING—OUR SPECIALTY** If you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magneto, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

**AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO. Official Bosch Service Station 168 BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG**

**PISTON RINGS BY PARCEL POST. QUICK** seating piston rings for your tractor, stationary engine or car. All sizes to 4-in., 40 cents each; 5-in., 60 cents each; other sizes proportionately. Will stop oil pumping and seat immediately. Sent, post paid, C.O.D. Cadman & Co., Atkins Bldg., Winnipeg. 34-9

**1920 MODEL STANLEY JONES' COMBINATION** 28-inch threshing outfit complete, self-feeder and blower. Always been inside. First-class condition. Price \$1,000. Terms, cattle accepted. Barlow Bros., Cereal, Alta. 36-3

**HART-PARR, 30-60, PRACTICALLY NEW, \$950, f.o.b. cars. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 36-3**

**SELLING—18-36 GRAY TRACTOR AND FOUR-furrowed plow, tractor plowed about 200 acres. What offers? R. Lodge, Keyes, Man. 36-2**

**FOR SALE—BIG 4-30 TRACTOR, IN VERY fair operating condition. Price \$600. Bank of Montreal, Medicine Hat, Alta. 36-4**

**FOR SALE—FORDSON AND OLIVER PLOW, or would trade for good cows. S. G. Smith, Dugald, Man. 36-2**

**FORDSON ENGINE AND COCKSHUTT PLOW for sale, \$450. F. W. Crawford, Brandon, Man. 35-3**

**SELLING—CASE 10-18 TRACTOR, TWO-BOT-tom plow. E. Garland, Forrest, Man. 32-6**

**WANTED—SILAGE CUTTER. DESCRIBE fully. T. Pickard, Guernsey, Sask. 36-2**

#### DENTISTS

**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 25-11**

### FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

#### NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A New folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Rv. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

**GOOD FARMS, CHEAP FARMS AND LONG time to pay. We can offer all this to intending settlers. Get your farm when land prices are low if you want to be sure of success. We have fine, improved, clean, fertile farms in all parts of Manitoba and are disposing of them at bargain prices. Write for list and full information. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 36-4**

### SAVE \$1,000—WIDOW MUST LEAVE, OFFER

this 160 acres as going concern at bargain price only three miles to village; railway passes farm; good black level land; 40 acres wood; six-room house; barn and stabling for 12 head; hen house and granary. For quick sale, only \$3,500, and widow owner will throw in four horses, seven cattle, furniture, seed, feed, stove wood. This and other rare farm bargains in fine stock and grain section of Sunny Alberta. No coal famine here. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**BEST FARM BARGAIN IN BEST WHEAT** district of Alberta, near good town—640 acres level, no waste land, 300 acres summerfallow. Price, \$40 acre. Buildings and improvements worth over \$12,000. Never had crop failure. Average wheat yield ten years, 25 bushels acre. Non-resident owner compelled to raise cash. Full description on request. Box 533, Lethbridge, Alta. 35-4

**NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR sale.** Two improved farms, handy to elevators, in good shape, one 480 acres, one 376 acres. Also 800 acres good wild land, seven miles east from city, three miles from siding, and several other small improved and unimproved farms. For particulars, write Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Albert.

**IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 36-4**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.** For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange grove and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24-2

**13,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND FOR SALE** in the famous Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails; close to school and railroad. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map, price list and descriptive pamphlet apply to Black & Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 35-4

**NICE QUARTER-SECTION, ONE-AND-A-HALF miles from good town on C.P.R. main line, lots of wood, good spring, good soil, all fenced, 65 acre summerfallow ready for crop, close to school. Price \$2,500, \$500 cash, balance easy terms, \$5. A. Partridge, Czar, Alta. 36-4**

**BEAUTIFUL 100-ACRE FARM IN THRIVING** village, with electric lights, city water, etc. Railroad right through the farm. Only 30 miles from Buffalo, cement road all the way, and five miles from Lime Lake summer resort. Claude Person, Delevan, N.Y.

**FLORIDA LAND ON EASY TERMS—GOOD** fertile soil, near cities and towns, fine roads, excellent shipping, schools and churches. Write for booklet and statements. Carl Haselton, Hotel Juhlman, Bradenton, Florida. 30-9

**FOR QUICK SALE—473 ACRES, GOING CON-cern, Calgary district, good home, fine horses select dairy herd, farm machinery. Bumper crop included. Terms. L. W. Barrett, Alderley, Alta. 34-4**

**FARMS FOR PRICE OF IMPROVEMENTS** only. Abundance of water, firewood, hay, shelter. Prices from \$700 to \$5,000 per quarter. S. Garver, Ashern, Man. 35-4

**SELLING—480 ACRES, ALL BROKE, WELL** fenced, good water, good buildings, four miles from station, one mile from school. For particulars apply Charles Riches, Gladstone, Man. 35-1

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 36-4

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS—**Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 36-4

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING** farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin 25-4

### STOCK FOOD

#### PROFITABLE FEEDS AND FEEDING

FOR the past thirty years we have been breeding and feeding cattle, sheep and hogs. Our Glencarnock farm is famous for prize-winning Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Suffolk sheep, Berkshire hogs and chickens. Twice, we have bred and fitted the Grand Champion Steer at the Chicago International, defeating all breeds from every part of this continent. Our Aberdeen-Angus cattle have always been at the top of the list at all the principal fairs throughout Canada. Each year we have a great number of letters from breeders and feeders asking advice on their feeding problems. In view of these enquiries and in line with our years of experience in stock raising and profitably feeding livestock, we are now offering stock foods and tonics of our own manufacture, and would like to have at least a trial order from you for some of the following:

**Digestive Tankage**—Sixty per cent. protein, the greatest hog feed known. Price, \$65.00 per ton, or \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

**Glencarnock Calf Meal**—The great milk substitute. Mix with skimmed milk or water and raise four calves at the cost of one. Per 100 lbs., \$5.50; or 50 lbs., \$3.00.—Composed of cane molasses, Alfalfa, Charcoal and Bran. If you are a fitting stock this is invaluable. Per cwt., \$80.00; per 100 lbs., \$4.50.

**Glencarnock Stock Tonic**—Keep your animals free from worms and always in a healthy condition. Thirty-pound pails, \$3.50.

**Glencarnock Egg Mash**—Will keep your hens laying all winter. Per 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Write for our illustrated literature. It is free for the asking and contains a lot of information which will prove invaluable to you.

We are prepared at all times to give you, without charge, our personal advice on your feeding problems.

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK AND FEED FARMS, Jas. D. McGregor, Prop., BRANDON, MAN.**

### DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-** able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, Benedictine, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, dietine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 7, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Market has been featureless throughout the week. Some small hedging sales daily have been taken by a limited demand from American buyers and probably some small amount of export business worked. For the most part the trade has been awaiting developments, and the market generally has been nervous. The European situation construed at the outset as bullish on values has turned out to the contrary. The unsettled condition of European politics making it practically impossible to do business in future delivery wheat with those countries, and so it appears that what buying there is of a hand to mouth variety. Trade as usual is divided in market opinion. Pressure so far has been light and market responds easily to any buying orders. Cash markets are small. Few cars of top grades are available and consequently the premium holds pretty firm. The nearby future delivery bids are ten cents lower, however; No. 1 northern for all September trading around five cents over October delivery.

**OATS and BARLEY**—Prices show little change from a week ago. Movement of barley is getting fairly heavy and considerable export business is being done. Only few cars of oats coming forward and only odd cars changing hands.

**RYE**—After a period of inactivity market has been quite active during last couple of days and prices show a gain of about 4c per bushel. Some export business reported worked and good demand for both cash and futures.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept. 3 to Sept. 8, inclusive.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct.	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Dec.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
May	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Oats	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Oct.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Dec.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
May	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Barley	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oct.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Dec.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
May	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Flax	197 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Oct.	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Dec.	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
May	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Rye	66 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Oct.	64 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Dec.	66 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
May	66 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES

The Liverpool wheat market closed September 7, as follows: October, 8s 9 1/2d; December, 8s 7 1/2d; March, 8s 6 1/2d. per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.61 1/2. Worked out to bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was \$1.21 1/2 for October, \$1.19 1/2 for December, and \$1.18 1/2 for March.

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**ATTRACTIVE WOOL KNIT CAPS QUICKLY** made to order. Close ribbed work. Three thicknesses over ears. State own color, trimming, stripe, size. 35c. prepaid; three for \$1.00; per dozen \$3.60. Mrs. R. L. Kilpatrick, Foremost, Alta.

**FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST IN** Canada. Write for our mail order catalogue. Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co., Fredericton, N.B. 37-9

**SELLING—NEW AUTO KNITTING MACHINE.** cost \$65. Price, \$50. Mrs. F. Abrey, Hartney, Man.

**SELLING—24-INCH PLANER AND MATCHES.** Cheap for cash. Write, L. Tyshkoski, 585 Alfre Ave., Winnipeg.

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

## PRODUCE

**POULTRY PRICES** Guaranteed to Sept. 25 inclusive  
Live Hens, good condition 13-18c  
If they are large and fat you are certain to receive 18c.  
Roosters 10c  
Turkeys, over 1 year old, in good condition, 15c  
Spring Chickens—Let us know what you have and we will quote price direct.  
Ducks and Geese—We will take all you have after October 1. Price guaranteed before shipping.  
All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write us if you need any coops and we will forward without delay.  
**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS

This may be your last chance to secure good prices for your Old Hens. We are paying as follows:  
Hens, over 5 lbs., 19c; under 5 lbs., 16c; under 4 lbs., 13c  
Spring Chickens, from 1 1/2 lbs. and up, Highest Market Price.  
Old Roosters 10c  
Old Turkeys 18c  
Eggs, first, 27c; seconds, 23c; cracked and dirty 16c  
All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are for No. 1 stock.  
Crates on request. Payments within 24 hours.  
**CANADIAN PRODUCE COMPANY**  
83 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## HENS, BROILERS AND EGGS

Ship us a trial crate. You will be pleased.  
Live Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 19c  
Live Hens, 5-6 lbs., 16c. Live Hens, 4-5 lbs., 14c  
Chickens, 3 1/2 lbs. and over, No. 1, 22-24c  
Turkeys and Ducks—Highest Market Price  
Eggs, fresh, first, 27c. Fresh, seconds, 23c  
Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.  
**ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins St., Winnipeg**

## Live Poultry Wanted

Fowl, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 19-20c  
Fowl, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 lbs., 17-18c; under 4 1/2 lbs., 14c  
Spring Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 23-24c  
Spring Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 21c  
Turkeys, in good condition 16c  
Roosters 12c  
No demand for Ducks or Geese. Hold for later date. Crates supplied on request. Prompt payments.  
**STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY**  
43 Charles Street, Winnipeg

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2. Durum wheat, No. 1 amber, 96 1/2c to \$1.00 1/2; No. 1 durum, 95 1/2c to 97 1/2c; No. 2 amber, 95 1/2c to 98 1/2c; No. 2 durum, 94 1/2c to 96 1/2c; No. 3 amber, 92 1/2c to 97 1/2c; No. 3 durum, 91 1/2c to 95 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 83c to 84c; No. 3 yellow, 82 1/2c to 83c; No. 2 mixed, 80 1/2c to 81c; No. 3 mixed, 79c to 80c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c; No. 3 white, 35 1/2c to 35 1/2c; No. 4 white, 33 1/2c to 35 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 57c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 46c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 65 1/2c to 66c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.32 1/2 to \$2.33 1/2.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending September 7, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 7,427; hogs, 1,314; sheep, 1,132. Last week: Cattle, 8,768; hogs, 1,725; sheep, 1,314.

Due to harvest operations receipts of all classes of stock have been lighter this week than last. Some very good cattle are coming forward and are meeting with a good demand and satisfactory price. At the same time there is altogether too many half-finished cattle of inferior quality coming forward and these are very difficult to dispose of satisfactorily. Best light-weight butcher steers this week are bringing from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb., and heavier steers selling about 25c per hundred lower. Medium butcher steers are bringing from 4c to 5c, and plain butchers from 3c to 4c. The cow market has shown some strength with best cows bringing from 3 1/2c to 4c, and medium cows from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c. Prime butcher heifers are bringing from 4 1/2c to 5c, medium heifers from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and stock heifers from 2c to 3c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the medium kinds from 3 1/2c to 4c, and the plain kinds from 2c to 2 1/2c. Best stocker steers are bringing from 3c to 3 1/2c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 3c, with the plain ones from 1 1/2c to 2c. Best veal calves are bringing from 5c to 6c; common kinds from 4c to 5c, and plain calves from 2c to 3c.

Hogs have advanced during the week under very light receipts, and thick-smooths are selling today at 10 1/2c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The run of sheep and lambs has been light. A very active demand is in evidence for feeder sheep, feeder lambs and breeding ewes. Top butcher lambs on the market are bringing 9c to 9 1/2c, and medium butcher lambs from 7c to 8c. Best feeder lambs are bringing from 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per lb., and sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
Prime butcher steers.....\$5.50 to \$6.00  
Good to choice steers.....4.50 to 5.00  
Medium to good steers.....3.00 to 4.00  
Common steers.....2.50 to 3.00  
Choice feeder steers.....4.25 to 4.75  
Common feeder steers.....3.00 to 4.00  
Choice stocker steers.....3.25 to 3.75  
Common stocker steers.....2.00 to 3.00  
Choice butcher heifers.....4.50 to 5.00  
Fair to good heifers.....4.00 to 4.50  
Medium heifers.....3.00 to 4.00  
Choice stock heifers.....2.50 to 3.00  
Choice butcher cows.....3.50 to 4.00  
Fair to good cows.....2.75 to 3.25  
Breedy stock cows.....1.75 to 2.25  
Canner cows......50 to 1.00  
Choice springers.....40.00 to 50.00  
Common springer.....25.00 to 35.00  
Choice veal calves.....5.00 to 6.00  
Common calves.....3.00 to 5.00  
Heavy bull calves.....2.00 to 4.00

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest, lean and prime 125s, bales 130s. American 112s to 115s. Irish nominal. Danish 134s to 142s. The market was firm, but further advances are not expected at present. Danish killings approximately 63,000 head.

## WHEAT PRICES

Sept. 3 to Sept. 8, inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Sept. 3	LA	BOR	DAY			
4	119 1/2	113 1/2	108 1/2	95 1/2	83 1/2	72 1/2
5	114 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	95 1/2	83 1/2	72 1/2
6	113 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	94 1/2	82 1/2	71 1/2
7	116 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	96 1/2	84 1/2	73 1/2
8	116 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	83 1/2	72 1/2
Week Ago	119 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2
Year Ago	100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	87 1/2	80 1/2	70 1/2

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 2,600; calves, 800; hogs, 4,200; sheep, 1,000; cars, 158.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$12; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$5.00. Canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$10.25; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$9.75. Stock feeding steers, \$3.00 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Hogs, \$6.50 to \$8.65; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$8.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$7.50 to \$12.50; bulk of sales, \$11.50. Ewes, \$1.00 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Wethers, \$4.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$10. Bucks, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c. Extras are jobbing 34c to 38c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. Retail prices range from 30c to 45c, according to grade. The consumptive demand continues good. Three cars of mixed fresh firsts and seconds are reported rolling East from Winnipeg and Brandon. There were five inspections last week. Poultry: Receipts continue to increase, and the quotations, live, delivered, are chickens 22c to 27c, hens 14c to 20c, cocks 10c. One car of live poultry reported purchased last week, chickens 25c, hens 17c to 20c, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

## REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

Eggs: Receipts of eggs continue light in this province, and dealers are selling a lot of storage eggs to meet current demands. Quotations, delivered, extras 26c to 30c, firsts 22c to 26c, seconds 18c to 20c, cracks 12c. Retail prices, extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. In the North Battleford section, fresh are reported very scarce. Poultry: Quotations, live, delivered, chickens 18c to 19c, fowl 10c to 18c, cocks 8c, ducks 10c, turkeys 13c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market is steady and unchanged. Jobbers are offering, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 30c. Receipts are reported very light. Poultry: Dealers quoting live, delivered, fowl 10c to 14c.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 560 Canadian store cattle during the week. Prices ranged from 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c per lb., live weight. There were no Canadian fat cattle sold. Best Scotch beef sold mostly at 13c, live weight. Eight hundred Irish brought from 9 1/2c to 10c, for good kinds, with a few exceptionally choice cattle selling up to 10 1/2c and 11c. Plain sorts sold from 8 1/2c to 9c.

Birkenhead sold 822 Canadians during the week. Prices were steady with the previous week from 19 1/2c to 20c per lb. in sink.

London reports, no Canadian or American sides sold. Best English dressed sides averaged 18c per lb. Trade continued slow.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur September 3 to September 8, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY					FLAX			RYE	
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Sept. 3	LAB	OR	DAY											
4	61½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	54½	51½	51½	202½	193½	162½	65½
5	62½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	54½	51½	51½	203½	193½	162½	66½
6	61½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	54½	50½	50½	204½	194½	163½	67½
7	63½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	54½	51½	49½	49½	207½	197½	166½	69½
8	62½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	54½	50½	48½	48½	205½	195½	164½	69½
Week Ago														
Year Ago	63½	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56½	53½	51½	51½	203½	193½	163½	64½
Year Ago	62½	45½	41½	41½	38½	36½	57½	54½	49½	49½	198½	194½	183½	70½

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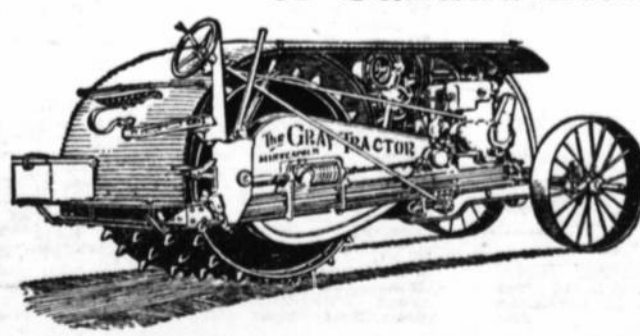
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By V. K. CASSADY, *Chief Chemist*

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